The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,738. New Series.]

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—March 13th, the wife of Wm. T. Stevens Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

PURVIS—March 12th, John Henry, the youngest son of Conductor and Mrs. Purvis.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

LIGHTFOOT—BARTLEMAN—At Christ's Church, Gowhatty, on the 22nd February, by the Revd. C. H. Hesselmeyer, Ernest Lightfoot, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, Frances, daughter of Lieut. Colonel J. Bartleman, Retired List Bengal Army.

REID—GILL—At St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on the 2nd March, by the Revd. J. Henderson, George Forrest Reid, Esq., Commander G. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ghazeepore*, to Martha Marie Harris Gill, of Weymouth, Dorset.

GREGORY.—APCAR.—At the Armenian Church, Calcutta, on the 3rd March, Gasper Gregory, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Gregory Apcar, third daughter of the late Gregory Apcar, Esq.

DEATHS.

BEAKE—At 1, Vansittart Row, on the 2nd March, Constance Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Beake, aged 13 months.

GRANT.—At No. 2, Little Russell Street, on the 4th March, Alexander Ludovick Charles, youngest son of J. P. Grant, Esq., c. s., aged 1 year and 5 months.

NASH—At Calcutta, on the 26th February, of cholera, Captain John Dixon Nash, Bengal Invalid Establishment, late 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

STEWART—At Agra, on the 6th instant, the wife of Captain C. T. Stewart, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TYLER—READY—At St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, on the 4th March, by the Revd. T. H. Burn, Serjeant Joseph Tyler, of the Army Commissariat Department, to Julia, relict of the late Serjeant P. Ready, D. P. Works.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BEGBIE—On the 17th February, at Dumoogudiem, Upper Godavery District, the wife of Captain G. J. F. Begbie, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

FOORD—At Chicacole, on the 28th February, the wife of E. B. Foord, Esq., c. s., of a daughter.

GOODSIR—On the 3rd March, the wife of Mr. J. W. Goodsir, Madras Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LATIMER—BEATTIE—At Rajahmundry, on the 21st December, Mr. James R. Latimer, Inspector of Police, Godavery District, to Miss Susan Beattie, eldest daughter of the late G. Beattie, Madras Establishment.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail in March.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE American Ship ESMERALDA, Tonnage 908 American, and 956 English. For further particulars &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR, HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.) Captain BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday	19th March	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday	25th March	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday	15th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	18th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday	25th March	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday	1st April	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Friday	8th „	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday	15th March	MAHARAJ	at 4 P. M.
Friday	18th „	TELEGRAPH	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	25th March	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 4 P. M.
Friday	1st April	TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday	5th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 11 A. M.
Friday	8th „	MAHARAJ	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A situation as Sugar-boiler. For particulars apply by letters to J. M. A. S., care of the Publisher.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant. By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will be closed for business at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, every day excepting Saturdays, and on Saturdays at one o'clock P.M. as before, on and after Tuesday the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 10th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Bombay 10th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—SECOND CALL UNPAID.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1864, it is hereby notified.

That interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from 20th February last, the date on which the Second Call was made payable, and that such Shares upon which the Second Call with interest as not been paid on or before the 1st April next, will be forfeited.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

NASIK MEAT MARKET.—At the request of several families, the Manager will, if patronised by a majority of the European residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, send a horse cart round each morning for the delivery of meat at private houses. A book will be delivered to each house, and it is particularly requested that the orders for the next day may be entered at the time of delivery of the meat for the day previous. Monthly payments. The delivery will commence from the 1st proximo. HENRY McDERMOT, Manager.

Girgaum Road, opposite China Bazar, or Nasik Meat Market, 7th March 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડીગ એનડ શીપીગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the Call of Rs. 250 per share due on 15th January last.

The unpaid Calls will be charged 12 per cent. interest and the Shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 9th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Keamaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mombadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE. — SALE OF FIREWOOD AND BUILDING TIMBER.—An Auction sale of Firewood and Building Timber will take place at the following places:—

Talooka Mahim.

At Dhysur Bunder on 15th and 16th March 1864.
At Hurkolee Bunder on 17th and 18th March 1864.
At Pargaum and Sonowlee on 19th March 1864.
At Boat on 21st March 1864.
At Umnore on 22nd March 1864.

The Wood is suitable for Building and Carpentering work, and for Ship and Cart Building. There is also a quantity of Firewood.

ELPHINSTON P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 10th March 1864.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHINA COTTON.

ON MONDAY next, tho 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

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S
3

621 Bales China Cotton, landed ex *Marion*, from Shanghai, more or less damaged and to be sold in small convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1st OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET IN RAMPART ROW, a good-sized ROOM adopted for a Barrister's or Broker's Office. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned ageneral supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni

Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil

Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth
At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.

Gravie
Partridge
At Rs. 1.8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand.............. }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2	per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight	3	„
Do. 6 „	4	„
Do. 12 „	5	„

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realiaztion should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

FOR SALE.

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26th February 1864.

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Gravy Spoons „	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle „	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives „	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks „	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers ...per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

HERBERT & Co.

HARMONIUMS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.—HERBERT & Co. respectfully inform their Musical constituents, that they have imported into Bombay within the last seven years some hundreds of these favorite Musical Instruments, and are prepared to warrant the perfect state of every Harmonium sold by them before it leaves their possession.

Harmoniums, plain Oak without ornament and having five Octaves of Keys—CC to C. Rs. 150.

Harmoniums, of highly finished appearance, ornamented after different styles of drawing room furniture. Rs. 250 to 400 each.

Harmoniums, adapted for use in singing parties, where any number of voices are congregated for the purpose of singing. Rs. 75 to 700.

☞ In the above three general quotations, Herbert & Co. enumerate those Harmoniums which are accepted throughout Europe and the Colonies as Instruments of guaranteed quality without special improvements.

Harmoniums, large first class Instruments, containing all the modern improvements suggested by Exhibitors of there Instruments at the different International gatherings held in London, Paris, New York, and elsewhere, within the last ten years, viz.:—Alexandre's best make, *i. e.*, those supplied to the West-end Establishments in London; also those imported direct from his own warehouse in the *Rue Meslay*, Paris. Rs. 650, 700, 750, 800 to 1,200 each.

☞ Several of these Instruments are of superb tone governed by the most perfect mechanism.

Wheatstone's Organ Harmonium, with double key board, imitative of the so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ. This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high to the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and in excellent taste, as a Musical instrument for leading and sustaining Harmony in Vocal Music.

Debain's Harmoniums are in stock; the peculiarity fo this maker's Instruments consists in the extreme accuracy of their mechanism, great durability, and fullness of tone; there are special patents granted to this maker which none can infringe except by incurring extreme penalties.

HERBERT & Co.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 13, fitted with divisions for letter note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; proclain slate; two ink spaces; secret drawer, and extra secret drawer, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each Rs. 50.

These Cabinets sell for five Guineas each in London; they are well made.

N. B.—Without secret drawer, &c., in Mahogany. Rs. 40 and 35.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BARREL ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, with Keys to play on precisely similar to the Key-board of a Piano.

These newly improved Instruments will be appreciated by those who wish to avoid the tedious task of learning to finger the Music aright on the Key-board, the insertion of a barrel in the upper part gives life and soul to the Instrument, which immediately begins to play the Music required in a manner truly astonishing. The Keys move up and down as if touched by invisible hands, the sounds emitted are rich and perfect in harmony. The Music is of the most fashionable character comprising Overtures, Pieces, Dance Tunes, &c. The whole affair is portable made to stand in a Drawing-room.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 25 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing		1 doz. each.	
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing		3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„ 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—		
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red......Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„ 23
MADEIRA, very old	„	„ 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 43
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„ 34
Do. Leoville	„	„ 28
St. Julien	„	„ 22
Médoc	„	„ 16
Do. ......Pints	„	„ 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do. Do. .. Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„ 41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„ 24
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still } By Deinhard } „ Moselle } and Jordan }	„	„ 39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„ 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA	„	„ 42
MARASCHINO	„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„ 18
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Pints	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED several CLERKS for the Telegraph Department. For particulars apply to the Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Colaba.

H. WICKHAM,
Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bombay Circle.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 14th March 1864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays,

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) T. G. YOUNG, p Manager.
Bombay, 11th March 1864.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1864 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 1st day of March 1864, and in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff,

ઢંઢેરો.

શ્રી મુમબઈમાં મહને જે હોકંમ કીધોછે તેહની ખુશી પરમાંણે હું આનરેથી ઢંઢેરો કરૂચ તથા ખબર આપુચકે મુમબઈનાં ગામ તથા ટાપુમાં તથા તેહની હદમોં તથા મુમબઈ તાલુકાનાં અંગરેજી કોઠી વાલા ડેકાંનાંઓમાં જે જે મોહટા દગા તથા ખુંન તથા ચોરી તથા જુઠા શપતનાં વાંકો તથા તકશીરો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ તથા ભુડાં કરંમો જે થાએઆં હોએ અથવા કીધાં હોએ તેહની છાંડણ કરવાને શારૂ તથા તે શાથે મુમબઈ શરકારનાં અમલ નાચેનાં તથા તાબેના હરેક મુલકમો તથા હીનદુ શથશથાંનમાંનાં ગાંમદી રાજાઓ કે જે મુમબઈ શરકાર શાથે મીતરાચારી રાખેછે તેવોનાં [illegible] રાજમાં નાંમદાર રાંણીના હરેક અંગરેજી પર[illegible] જે જે મોહટા દગા તથા ખુંન તથા ચોરી ત[illegible]રકટ તથા ખોટા શપતનાં વાંકો તથા શખત [illegible] તથા ભુડાં કરંમો તથા નુકશાંન તથા જુલંમ [illegible] હોએ તે વીશે પન શાંભલવાને તથા તેહનો ને[illegible] કરવાને ચાલતા મારચ મહીનાની તા૦ [illegible]મી અને શુકરવારને દીને પેહલા પોરના ૧૧ ક[illegible]કને અમલે શ્રી મુમબઈની જુડીકેટરની હાઈ કો[illegible]મો કે જે ઘેરમો કોરટ ભરાએચ તે ઘેરમો આ[illegible]ર તથા ટરમીનર તથા જેનરલ જેલ દીલીવરીની [illegible] ૧૮૬૪ ના વરશની પેલી શેશંન બેશશે ॥

અને બીજું હુ એમ જાહેર કરૂચ કે મોહટા શમુદરમાં જે જે મોહટા દગા તથા ખુણ તથા ચાંચીઆ ચોરી તથા લુટ તથા તકશીરો તથા ભુડાં કરમો તથા બીજા ગુનાહ કીધા હોએ તેહનો નેઆએ છાંદવાને વાશતે તેજ જગોએ આડમીરાલતી શેશંન એટલેજે દરોઆવરદી ખાતાના નેઆવની શભા બેશશે.

અને હુ આનરેથી પરમાણેચ તથા હોકમ કરૂચ કે ઊપર કહેલી શેશનમાં જે જે માનશોએ દાવો કરવો હોએ અથવા તેહમાં હરેક રીતે ઇલાકો રાખના હોએ તેઓએ ઊપર કહેલા વખતે તથા જગોએ હાજર થવુ અને કોરટનો રજા વના કોરટમાંથી જવુ નહી.—નામદાર રાંણી વીકટોરીઆનાં શતાવીશમાં વરશની તા૦ ૧ લી મારચ શને ૧૮૬૪,

જી. શી. એમ. બરડવુડ,
શેરીફ.

ढंडोरा.

मुंबईस खबर मजला हुकूम दिल्यावरून जाहीर करितों व खबर देतों कीं अयर आणि टेरमीनर आणि जनरल जेल डिलीवरी यांचें सन १८६४ चें पहिलें शेशन मुंबईतील जुडिकेटरचे हाई कोडताचे हवेलींत चालत्य मार्च महिन्याचे १८ वे तारिखेस शुक्रवार सकाळचे ११ वाजतांना खोजन खून चोरीच्याखोट्या सह्या खोटया साक्षी वगैरे अन्याय मिसडीमिनर आणि तकसीरी जे मुंबई शहर व टापूमध्यें वत्याच्या सीमेमध्यें त्याच्या हद्दींतील फाकटोरीमध्यें केली असतील त्याचा न्याय करण्याकरितां बसेल.

तसेंच सर्व प्रकारचे अन्याय जे कोणी राणीचे ब्रीटीस प्रजेनें मुंबईचे गवरनराचे अमलांतील राज्यामध्यें अथवा त्या सरकाराशीं सख्यानें राहणारें हिंदुस्थानांतील नेटिव राज्याच्या राज्यांत केले असतील ते तपासण्या करितां बसेल.

अणखी सदरहु वेळीं व ठिकाणीं समुद्रामध्यें जे खोजन खून वचोरी वत्या वप्रकारचे दुसरें अण्याय केले असतील त्याचा इनसाफ करण्याकरितां अडमिरालटीचें सेशन भरलें जाईल.

आणि ज्यास सदरहू सेशनामध्यें फिर्याद करणें व साक्षी देणें अगत्य आहे, अथवा कोणत्याही प्रकारचा संबंध असेल त्या सर्व लोकांला जाहिर करितों कीं, सदरहू वेळीं व ठिकाणीं त्यांहि हजीर असावें आणि कोडताचे रजेशिवाय जाउंनये. मुंबई शहर व टापू व त्याचे हादींत जसटिस आफ धि पीस कारोनर व येसाचिटर व मुख्य कांनस्टेबल आणि बेलीफ यां सर्वांस जाहीर करितों कीं त्या सर्वांहीं खत यादी कागद पत्र आणून तेथें त्या वेळीं हजीर असावें व आपआपलें हुद्याचें काम करावें.

तारीख १ माहे मार्च सन १८६४ आणी राणी माहेब विक्टोरीया याचे राज्यास सताविसावें वर्ष आहे.

जी. सी. येम. बर्डउड, शेरीफ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the suit of

WITTOBA WASSOODEWJEE..................*Plaintiff*.
vs.
GUNPUTRAO SADASEWJEE..................*Defendant*.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Premises, late of Gunputrao Sadashewjee, situate at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, sundry articles of household furniture, &c., the property of the abovenamed defendant.

N. B.—For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
फोर्ट परेस कंपनी लिमिटेड.
ફોટ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
एलफिनस्टन लांड येंड परेस कंपनी लीमीटेड.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the local Government by Act XXII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances :—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Warree Bunder for the purpose of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the local Government and the Elphinstone Company in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea two pieces of land and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Belvidere Hill and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamations. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamations of the pieces of land marked B. and C. and the removal of the said Hill known as Belvidere Hill and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purpose of such reclamation to be a work of public utility and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill, the said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed TO-DAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per Steamer *India*, will be closed TOMORROW, at 10 o'clock A.M.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday	15th......	10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd... ..	3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st......	3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	HighWater Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun-fire.
					Morn	Even	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	14	Mars sets at 2.31.	6 0	6 0	2 59	3 24	11th March 1864. Time—7h. 59m. 49s.7.
Tues.	15	Jupiter rises at 10.31	6 9	6 1	3 52	4 25	
Wed.	16	Jupiter sets at 9.49	6 8	6 1	5 7	5 46	
Thur.	17	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	6 28	7 10	
Fri.	18	Edward, King of West Saxons.	6 7	6 0	7 48	8 22	
Sat.	19	Twilight ends 7.23.	6 6	6 1	8 49	9 11	
Sun.	20	Palm Sunday.	6 0	6 1	9 31	9 50	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 5	LAHORE	Mar. 5
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 8
BANGALORE	Mar. 8	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 5	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 5
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Mar. 8	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

THE earnest, passionate, utterances of a frank and straightforward mind have suddenly and rudely broken in upon the gentle chorus of praise and flattery which the respectabilities of Bombay have of late been busily engaged in chanting to their own honour. After listening so long to the cackling of a whole flock of oratorical geese, and becoming positively sick of hearing repeated day after day such assertions as that we live under the rule of the best of all possible Governors, and that the society of Bombay, guided and enlightened by the best of all possible instructors, has for its leaders—European and native—men who, having by the blessing of Providence amassed enormous wealth, are now bent on spending it in the best of all possible ways—one feels it a relief to eyes dazzled and weary with gazing on a spectacle too bright for human vision, to have one's attention arrested by a speaker like Sir Mordaunt Wells who can at least see that there are spots on the sun of Bombay perfection. It is refreshing also, in a city in which few men dare to have an opinion of their own, to fall in occasionally with one who has not lost his individuality, and who is capable of forming and expressing convictions of his own. It cannot be said of Sir Mordaunt Wells, at all events, that the spirit of compromise and conciliation has ever entered his breast; and one such man of stubborn independence of character is worth a multitude of the time-servers who, animated by motives amongst which the influence of vulgar and pretentious wealth is not the least powerful, are always ready to maintain any opinion which happens for the time to be in the ascendant. Even if the principles which Sir M. Wells advocates were wholly erroneous, no man who can appreciate the importance of free enquiry would be so intolerant as to wish that such advocacy should be suppressed. The truth itself can only be made manifest by the incessant conflict of opinions which results in the exposure of error; and, as Mr. Mill has pointed out, in his admirable defence of liberty of speech, the very champions of the truth must lose their fervour and fall away from the high standard to which they aspire, if the enemy cease all opposition and leave them absolute masters of the field.

We offer these remarks with much diffidence, knowing how serious a thing it is for any journalist in Bombay to contend that it is desirable, in the interest of the public, that both sides of a controversy should be heard. Sir Mordaunt Wells, however, in our opinion, needs no excuse to be put forward for him that it is right to let even the advocates of error say honestly what they have to say. On the contrary, he has right and justice plainly on his side when he declares that the working of the new High Courts does not give that satisfaction to the public which was invariably given by the late Supreme Courts, and that this result is to be attributed to the reckless conduct of Sir Charles Wood in amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts without having previously consulted the Indian Judges as to the wisdom of his proposed policy and the proper way of carrying it out. Sir Mordaunt also speaks with authority when he ridicules the folly of placing untrained men on the judgment seat of the High Court, and gives instances from his own experience of the ludicrous ignorance of law which these Civilian Judges display—ludicrous, we should say, to barristers, but most injurious to the unfortunate suitors in the Court, and most dangerous to the reputation of the English Government for a skilful and impartial administration of justice. Sir Mordaunt makes no secret of his intention to agitate in England for the restoration of our chief courts of justice to their former purity by the removal from the Bench of men unlearned in the law. He has a difficult task before him—for the influence of the Civil Service at home is great, and the Government also is interested in weakening the position of Indian Judges by destroying their independence. But he will bring to the work qualities which have ere now overcome more formidable obstacles than these—great ability and eloquence, unflinching honesty of purpose, and untiring energy. In the name not only of the English, but we believe we may add the native community of India, we wish Sir M. Wells health to accomplish the duty he has imposed upon himself, and trust that the triumph of the Indian army over Sir Charles Wood is a happy omen of his success.

BOMBAY is constantly being visited with undue severity by that dreadful scourge small-pox, and yet the Government and the people seem quite unconcerned about the matter. It may be apathy or indolence on their part; it is, however, very bad policy indeed not to take every advantage of the experience of scientific men, that successful vaccination is in 99 cases out of 100 a sure preventive of the disease.

Medical men can instance cases in Bombay in some of the most crowded parts of the Native Town, where persons affected with this loathsome complaint are lying surrounded by children and others who have never been vaccinated. It is true that there are persons appointed as vaccinators, but the majority of the people do not go to them, there is no law to compel them to go and no inducement offered to the vaccinator to exert his utmost in persuading them. If the natives are not sufficiently enlightened to enable the Government to legislate upon the subject, and compel them to be inoculated with the vaccine disease, let them offer the graduates, apothecaries, and vaccinators a small fee, say one rupee for every successful case of vaccination certified to; and in a few weeks it is our opinion almost every native child in the island will have been submitted to the operation; and, as a necessary consequence, the disease will commence to diminish from that time, so far as Bombay is concerned.

On several occasions, on passing the gardens belonging to one or two of our principal Hindoo citizens, we have been struck with astonishment at seeing amongst the heap of native beggars squatting about so many who are marked with this disease, and so large a number suffering from blindness in consequence. This is evidence of the dreadful ravages small pox makes in the huts of the poor and squalid individuals who crowd Bombay. In any movement which the Government may take for improving the sanitary state of the island, the prevention of the spread of this dreadful malady should engage its serious consideration.

The best step next to vaccination for checking the progress of the disease is to provide a place for the reception of those infected. This seems hitherto to have been forgotten. The establishment of a small-pox hospital in the outskirts of the island would be a glorious way of perpetuating the name of some of our ambitious, wealthy, and generous native gentlemen; it would bring them more honour than a statue and be a lasting blessing to both rich and poor.

There seems to be a want also of judicious quarantine regulations. At present any vessel may come into this port, and, as far as we know, discharge without interruption a cargo of people suffering from small-pox, letting them loose upon us to cause disease and death in our midst.

We throw out these few hints in the hope that our Governor, who has always shown himself anxious to improve the health of the people, may be made more fully aware of the remedies necessary to remove this dreadful visitation from our crowded city.

THE *Colombo Observer* states that the loss of revenue to the colony of Ceylon by the failure of the pearl fishery amounts to £50,000.

THE *Hurkaru* hears it has been definitely settled that, during the absence of Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Norman is to act as Chief Justice.

WE read in the *Sindian* of the 5th inst.—"H. M.'s steamer *Victoria* arrived yesterday from Cape Mussendom which she left at midnight on the 1st instant. The object of her trip is to take the Government flat *Hydrabad*, now at the Building Yard, and tow her to a station near Ras tJask named Fow. We are concerned to hear hat affairs in the Gulf wear a decidedly unpleasant aspect, particularly with reference to the presence of the British at Cape Mussendom. There are three claimants to the place: the Imam of Muscat, a Chief to whom the Commissioner in Sind made some fine presents during his mission to Bagdad last year, and lastly, the Bedouins or Nomads of the coast who acknowledge no particular allegiance. Shortly before the sailing of the *Victoria*, these Bedouins, we are assured, had sent word that they would attack our parties and drive them away. Every one had been armed in consequence, and every precaution taken to resist the savages should they carry their threat into execution. We learn further that blood has already been shed by the Arabs between Shat-el-Arab and Bagdad. They attacked a working party employed in running the line, of which several were Turks, and slew three of them. A European was severely wounded, but on account, it is said, of having been dressed like a Turk. The Political Resident, Col. Pelly, has gone up to the scene of the disturbance."

THE same journal states that Captain Giles, in his capacity of Master Attendant, "has taken charge of the wreck of the *Talpoor*, and his establishment have been busily engaged in removing from it everything portable that could be got at. A report of the unfortunate occurrence has been transmitted to the Commissioner in Sind, and his orders for the assembling of a court of enquiry are awaited. We are assured that if the proper steps are adopted every part of the machinery which is very valuable, can be brought up. This should be undertaken without delay, in anticipation of the south-west monsoons which will prevent any operations to that end, and soon bury the ill-fated vessel under the sand. We regret to hear that Captain Nash and the European employés who were on board the *Talpoor* at the time the accident took place, will be heavy losers by the perishing of their kit. Captain Nash, we are told, had prepared himself for contingencies on the Indus, such as shallow water, or any accident incidental to river navigation in India, with ample stores, and those numerous little accessories to comfort which are indispensable on a voyage of uncertain duration. There is little doubt, however, that when matters have been fully enquired into, Government will grant the crew compensation for their losses.

"Since writing the above we have heard that the port authorities recommend that the wreck be put up to auction. We have also learnt with regret that many of the boxes containing wearing apparel belonging to Captain Nash and the Europeans of the crew, have been found rifled of their contents."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"Are the British Government in this country, and the British community who live under that Government, we would ask, to exist in constant suspicion an alarm of *emeutes*, risings, and religious wars and massacres in India? or are we, when these things are forced upon us, to use the strong hand, and put them down with deterring severity? Is the Patna Musulman business to be slurred over by simply sending a few 'Moulvies' to the Andamans; or is such an example to be made as shall cause people of the same kind of 'loyalty' to think twice hereafter before conspiring against the Government, and preaching a religious war of extermination against it and its British subjects in India? The *Juhad* preached at Patna must have been thrown to thousands; people don't preach religious wars in small circles, and yet from all those appealed to, and exhorted to take arms against the Government, that Government never received a word of warning or information. Thus it appears that sedition, rebellion, and religious war against the British Government, can be publicly preached amongst large communities in India, and that the consequence may be the banishment of a few of the ringleaders, the assenting audience receiving no punishment whatever. We do not appear exactly to understand the people, and the proper mode of governing the people, over whom we have become masters. Rungeet Sing, knowing the spirit and tendency of his Mahomedan subjects, governed them much better; and, for their own good, and for the good of the mass over whom he ruled, compelled them to submit to the paramount power of the country in which they lived, and to follow the ways of peace and industry.

"We also should make the force and power of our Government felt by the disturbing classes, or religion, or sect; and all cities, towns, or villages, in which sedition, and a religious war against us can be preached without betrayal, should be heavily fined; whilst those advocating a war from without, such as has just been terminated on our North-West Frontier, should, if not condemned to death, be expelled from our territories, amongst those whose society they court under pain of capital punishment if ever again captured within the British territories. A little of this kind of treatment would soon make the war preachers and their audience more cautious in their proceedings, and enable the visionaries to talk of 'loyalty,' and the matter-of-fact men to point to good Government."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 12*th* 9-35.
Steamer *Erymann the*, sailed for Suez.

KURRACHEE, 12*th* 11-3.
Steamer *Kurrachee*, sailed for Bombay.

MUSSENDOM, 12*th* 11-2 A. M.
Steamer *Zenobia*, with *Tweed* in tow arrived.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 10th FEB.

THE steamer *Feroze*, belonging to the Bombay Marine, arrived yesterday from Suez, bringing English papers to the 10th of February. Copious extracts from which will be found below.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Home News, Feb. 10.*)

The Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Army Amalgamation question has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. It recognises the infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee on the most important points.

Parliament was opened on the 4th of February. Her Majesty's Speech was confined to general statements, and contained no declaration of policy. In the Upper House, Lord Derby condemned the foreign policy of Ministers, and in the Lower Mr. Disraeli charged them with having no policy at all. Ministers defended their conduct, and expressed their confidence in the re-establishment of peace.

Notices of motions have been given concerning Colonel Crawley's court-martial, Captain Osborn's expedition, and our relations generally with China, and the sack of Soochow.

On the 3rd of February the Austrians and Prussians attacked the works defending Schleswig, but were repulsed when they reached the Dannewerke. The attack was renewed on the 4th without much effect. On the 5th they prepared to cross the Schlei, and that night the Danes evacuated Schleswig, which was immediately entered by the Germans. The Danes retreated towards Flensburg pursued by the Austrians. A desperate engagement took place between them, in which the Danes were defeated. The Danes have retreated to the island of Alsen, and the Austrians have taken possession of Flensburg. The Duke of Augustenburg has been proclaimed in Schleswig and Flensburg.

The Austrian Cabinet have adopted a resolution that the London treaty no longer forms a basis of negotiations.

Great excitement prevails in Copenhagen.

Austria is gathering large armaments on the Mincio. A sudden movement on the Italian side is expected.

The bombardment of Charleston has been resumed. The Confederate general Longstreet has been reinforced by 20,000 men. The belief is that in the spring the war will be transferred to Northern soil. Slavery has been prohibited in Arkansas.

Lord Palmerston has stated in Parliament that he considers Prussia and Austria to be bound by the treaty of 1852.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will hold levees and drawing-rooms during the season.

The Archduke Maximilian has repeated his readiness to accept the throne of Mexico when he shall be elected to it by universal suffrage.

The Southern privateer Alabama has burned a vessel in the Straits of Malacca with British property on board.

The judges in Exchequer have dismissed the appeal in the case of the Alexandra. An appeal still lies to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords upon appeal have reversed the judgment of heresy and suspension which had been pronounced by the ecclesiastical courts against two of the authors of "Essays and Reviews."

It is stated that the papers of the Polish National Government are fallen into the hands of the Russian authorities, and that 1,000 persons have been seized.

Mr. Yorke, Conservative, has been elected for Tewkesbury, and Mr. Henderson, Liberal, for Durham.

A small iron-clad gun vessel has been launched at Deptford.

Sir George Grey has given notice of a bill to alter the law relating to criminal lunatics.

The divorce case of "O'Kane *v.* Lord Palmerston" has been dismissed, the petitioner declining to proceed with it.

Seven of the Flowery Land mutineers have been found guilty and condemned to death.

The Rev. Mr. Birch has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Newgate for libel.

A meeting of managers of London theatres has been called by the Lord Chamberlain respecting accidents by fire. A circular is to be issued to managers by the Lord Chamberlain on the subject.

A person who insulted a lady in a railway carriage has been fined £25, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Capt. G. J. Hudson, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Admiral John Thompson—Rev. Sir C. Hardinge—Lady Louisa Lygon—Lucy Aikin—Adelaide Anne Procter—Major-General M'Pherson.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE war in Schleswig if it be not terminated has reached its last stage. The details are few, nor are we yet in possession of all the material facts. But the result is certain. The Germans had approached the works of the great fortification, and after a brilliant assault were compelled to retire. But they continued the attack the next day, and made preparations for crossing the Schlei, which would have enabled them to assail the town upon two sides at once. The Danes, inferior in numbers, and utterly unable to cope with an enemy that was beginning to encompass them, thought that the better part of valour was discretion, and commenced the evacuation of the town in the middle of the night. It was from the inhabitants of Schleswig that the Austrians learned that the place was at their mercy. As the Austrians were advancing in the morning along one of the dams, clearing off obstructions for further operations, they were met by a deputation of the people who announced to them the fact that the Danes had withdrawn. The Austrians immediately entered the town, and sent off troops in pursuit of the flying foe. At the same moment the Prussians were pursuing them in another direction; and it appears that pursuer and pursued had several encounters on one road, one of them aspiring to the dignity of an engagement, severely contested, and ending in the rout of the Danes. It was understood that the Danes were making for Rendsburg, but it is probable that they altered the direction of their flight, as, according to later telegrams, the Austrians had succeeded in reaching and occupying that place. But we must wait for a few days for distinct and reliable information. At present the particulars conveyed by the telegraphic wires are confused and contradictory. There is no doubt, however, that the Danes are signally defeated, and that Schleswig and Holstein are effectually severed, so far as possession goes, from the Danish monarchy; Holstein being held by the Confederation and Schleswig by the Austro-Prussian troops.

The King of Denmark issued an address to the troops, and left Schleswig, it is said, in advance of the army. His Majesty's position, in consequence of this event, is extremely precarious. Copenhagen was in such a state of excitement that it was thought he would embark for England. The populace collected in crowds in front of the Palace, and were inflamed to such a frenzy as to have rendered it hazardous for any member of the royal family, and, above all, for the commander-in-chief to have appeared at that moment. There were rumours even of an intention to call the King of Sweden to the throne. The President of the Council endeavoured to allay the fury of the people by assuring them that the King was in no way answerable for the retreat of the army, that the government was unable to account for the conduct of the commander-in-chief, and that therefore he was recalled. This harsh measure had actually been taken; General de Meza, who, it may be fairly assumed, yielded to an unavoidable necessity, had been recalled as soon as the intelligence reached the capital and his successor appointed. If the army has been defeated, the people evidently have not. The indignation of the people is strong, and displays itself in the most unmeasured invectives, and the resolution to resist Germany to the last extremity has not abated a jot.

But all this passion is now useless. Nothing more can be done. The Danes have played out their last card, and the great German Powers have won the game. What next? This is the question that now engrosses Europe, and upon the answer depends the peace of the Continent.

Lord Palmerston has informed the House of Commons that Austria and Prussia have declared their determination to abide by the treaty of 1852. If this be so, they have, at least, adopted a very strange way of showing their respect for it. The statement set forth in the German papers, that the treaty was rendered waste-paper by the breaking out of war, was effectually disposed of by Lord Palmerston, who observed that if that kind of reasoning was to be recognised, a Power that wanted to get rid of an inconvenient treaty had nothing to do but to open hostilities, and thus get rid of the obligation. Prussia and Austria cannot venture to set up such a plea before the Courts of Europe. They cannot be permitted to take advantage of their own wrong; and we presume that they will either restore the Duchies to Denmark, or declare them henceforth independent of that kingdom. Nobody believes in the former issue; and everybody now believes the latter inevitable. For what purpose did they go into Schleswig, if it was not to wrench her from Denmark? But having done that, what will they make of her, now they have got her?

The Duke of Augustenburg was publicly proclaimed in Schleswig, besides having been proclaimed at Gottorp and Eckernforde. The Prussian soldiers are described as having fraternised with the people on these occasions. At Schleswig, a deputation from the Municipal Council waited upon Lieutenant-General von Gablenz, and in reply to the address he said that it was not his business to interfere either with the proclamation of Duke Frederic, or with the removal of the Danish functionaries. The proclamation, he said, was a question concerning the German Confederacy, and the removal of the functionaries one that concerned only the citizens. If the setting up of Duke Frederic be a matter for the Confederacy and not for Prussia or Austria, what brought Prussia and Austria into Schleswig? We are afraid that the solution of this problem must lead to ulterior consequences of wider reach than can be calculated yet. England will vindicate the responsibility which these events have cast upon her, and should it become necessary will assume the position that becomes her. But the gravity of the situation cannot be exaggerated. The clouds darken on the Italian border, and a spark will explode a mine of national enthusiasm. Austria is collecting armaments on the Mincio, and the Italian population are becoming impatient. It is hardly a secret that King Victor Emmanuel has represented this state of things to Louis Napoleon, and given him to understand that when spring comes it will not be in his power any longer to restrain the long pent-up desires of the masses. The newspapers tell us that the King and Garibaldi are friends again, and that a combined movement is under consideration. This last fact may not be accurately stated; but it represents the general exigency of the case, and what is expected to come of it. Whatever is done, then, with reference to Schleswig will involve other questions; and it is clear that the interference of England, in whatever shape it is made, must embrace larger interests than those of the dismembered monarchy of Denmark.

Parliament opened on the 4th. The Queen's Speech carefully said nothing, and said it in rather worse English than usual. Whoever wants not to know what has been doing in our affairs during the interval that has elapsed since Parliament separated, and desires not to be informed upon present circumstances, cannot do better towards attaining that object than study this curious document diligently. They will come away from its perusal in a much more confused condition of mind than they were before. It must be owned that if this be the true intent of a Royal Speech, there never was an occasion when it was more successfully accomplished.

Lord Derby led the Opposition in the Upper House and Mr. Disraeli in the Lower. The old parts were played much as usual; but as the leaders had no means of knowing what was in the Speech till they heard it read, the Opposition wanted harmony and that force of appeal which arises from unanimity. Lord Derby declared that the foreign policy pursued by Ministers was inadequate to the demands of the occasion, and Mr. Disraeli denounced Ministers for having no policy at all. Both views of the same case could not be true, and the next morning the public by comparing notes saw that Ministers held the vantage ground on the first onslaught. It is extremely likely they will keep it. They have maintained the policy of non-intervention as far as it was practical, consistently with the honour of the country, and now if it be abandoned it will be under the sanction and by the desire of Parliament. Upon the whole the country has been for peace, and Ministers have kept the peace. Should it be no longer possible to remain at peace, the country will now be in advance of Government upon that point, and whatever is done will be supported beforehand by public opinion. Either way Ministers are apparently secure. It was a happy circumstance on all accounts that Parliament opened at this propitious moment. It relieves the executive of a serious responsibility, and imparts to whatever policy may be adopted all the weight and stability of the public voice.

Sir George Grey has introduced into the House of Commons a bill for the amendment of the law relating to insanity. The proposed bill does not attempt to do more than wipe away the portions of the present act which undoubtedly gave rise to a failure of justice in a very recent instance. It will be no longer in the power of a sharp and zealous attorney to find two magistrates and two doctors to give a certificate of insanity, make their certificate binding on the Secretary of State, and as effective as a formal commutation of sentence as regards the prisoner's life. In future a certificate of insanity must be signed by two of the visiting justices of the prison in which the alleged lunatic is confined, and they shall nominate two duly qualified medical men to assist them in determining the question of his sanity or insanity. But even beyond this the new bill supplies a safeguard against the recurrence of an abuse like the Townley case. It provides that a certificate of insanity shall not be deemed final and conclusive. If such certificate comes before the Secretary of State under circumstances leading him to think it suspicious or insufficient, or not strictly in conformity with the fair administration of the law, he is not bound as at present at once to act upon it, but he may order further inquiry, and so satisfy his mind upon any point he may not regard as perfectly satisfactory.

AMALGAMATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

THE Report of the Royal Commissioners on the grievances of the Indian Army was submitted to the House of Commons last night. It contains ninety paragraphs, and three minutes by Mr. Henley Lord Cranworth, and Sir C. Yorke, partially dissenting from the conclusions of the other Commissioners. We may congratulate the Service upon the general tenor of this Report, which is decidedly favourable to the Indian Army, the main evil of supercession, which formed the backbone of the complaints of the officers, being fully recognised by the entire body of the Commissioners. The lateness of the hour at which this Report has reached us, precludes the possibility of our doing more at present than laying before our readers a rapid summary of its contents. The following outlines embrace its main features :

The Commissioners open their Report by entering into some explanations respecting certain papers submitted to them by the Secretary of State for India. It appears that Sir Charles Wood objected to having these papers furnished to Colonel North's committee: but the Commissioners felt that the interests of justice demanded that the committee should be put in possession of extracts from them (consisting of the "Facts and Cases," of which we laid the particulars before our readers at the time), in order that they should make observations upon them; and such extracts were, accordingly, transmitted to the committee for that purpose.

Upon the subject of supercession, arising out of the formation of the Staff Corps, the Commissioners make the following remarks :—

> What the officers complain of on this head is the immediate and prospective supercession in rank of regimental officers by those in the Staff Corps. We have to state our opinion that there are solid grounds for this complaint. The three or four senior Captains of an Indian Regiment are generally of more, sometimes of much more than 20 years' standing in the Army, and when once a second or lower Captain of that standing, having had six years of Staff service, joins the Staff Corps immediately becomes a major and supersedes his senior Captain. Now considering how keenly officers feel the being superseded by their juniors, and how much their interests may be thereby affected, we cannot be surprised at the complaints which are made on this subject, and we are of opinion that the Parliamentary assurance has not been adhered to.

But strange to say, while arriving at this conclusion, the Commissioners express an opinion that promotion cannot be claimed for the regimental vacancies occasioned by the transfer of officers who elected to join the Staff Corps.

With reference to officers who have remained on the cadres of the old European regiments, the Commissioners consider that they are not entitled to so large a proportion of promotion as would result from the removal of the officers who have joined the Line; but that promotion should be given only in the place of officers of the native cavalry and infantry regiments transferred to the new line regiments. Mr. Henley dissents from this view on the very reasonable ground that if promotion be given in the one case, it ought to be allowed in the other.

Upon the subject of the promotion of only one lieutenant-colonel for every two officers of that rank who accepted the extra annuity, the Report contains the following remarks :—

> To so much of this arrangement as regards the filling up of only half the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of lieut.-colonels, several of the memorialists object. This arrangement appears to have had a very unequal operation. In many regiments there has not occurred any regimental promotion. In the rest the promotion has been of a very varied amount. Those who benefit by immediate promotion may seem to derive a certain prospective advantage from the advance towards promotion occasioned by so many retirements; but it must be remembered that this advantage will in all cases be materially diminished by the diminution in the number of lieutenant-colonels, to whom promotion is denied. They advance towards a receding object. We are unable to calculate the loss or the advantages, varying as they do, which may have fallen to the lot of different regiments; but we think that where loss can be ascertained to have taken place there the guarantee has not been adhered to,

On the important question of *purchase*, the Commissioners say :—

> All that could be asked of the Crown is to assume the same passive state which existed on the part of the Company [*i. e.* non-interference]. The system being illegal, it is impossible to understand Parliament having meant to guarantee the continuance of a practice which is contrary to law.

It will be remembered that several memorialists complained that the withdrawal of full allowances from general officers whilst residing in India unemployed for a certain period was an infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee; but the Commissioners are of opinion that the Crown has the right to withhold these allowances.

The promotion of lieutenant-colonels to colonels after twelve years' service in the former rank has been very fully considered by the Commissioners, and the conclusion arrived at is that the period named is beyond the average. We anticipate that there will in consequence be a reduction in the time.

The Commissioners do not recognise the claims set up by those memorialists who having accepted the original bonus of £50 per annum now complain that larger concessions were subsequently granted by the last retiring bonus scheme; and with respect to those officers who elected for the Staff Corps, thereby forfeiting the retiring pensions fixed by the old regulations, the Commissioners consider that, as it was fully made known to them that the retiring pensions to Staff Corps officers would in future be dependent upon length of service, and not upon rank, they have no just ground of complaint.

In the next number of the *Home News*, we will publish this Report *in extenso*.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

PROGRESS OF HOSTILITIES.

Telegrams from Rendsburg state that the greater part of the Danish troops have escaped to Alsen Island. It is added that in the northern part of Flensburg the inhabitants favourable to the Danes erected barricades and poured an obstinate fire on the German troops. No less than 1100 Austrians are reported to have been killed and wounded in and before the town.

According to information received at Hamburg, the Prussians on the evening of the 8th February were engaged with the Danes at Duppel, and had lost 500 men.

Much heavy artillery passed through Rendsburg on the night of the 8th February. It is said that the Germans intend to bombard the entrenchments before Duppel in place of assaulting them by storm.

It has been decided to raze the Dannewerke, and the disarmament had already commenced. The Austrians and Prussians have divided the guns captured.

The Prussian headquarters are at Flensburg. By order of Field-Marshal von Wrangel, the German flags have been removed, but the Schleswig-Holstein colours have not been prohibited.

Prince Frederick Charles is in Glucksburg, and the outposts of the Prussian guards occupy Bau.

Duke Frederic has been proclaimed in Flensburg.

Six hundred and fourteen Danish prisoners, nine of whom are officers, and upwards of 500 men wounded at the engagement at Overse, have been brought into Schleswig.

Danish prisoners are constantly being brought into Flensburg from the north.

A report of the Danish War Minister was published on February 8. It says :—

The Danish outposts are now from one and a half to three miles on the north side of the Sound of Alsen. No attack has taken place. During the retreat after the engagement near Overse the 1st Copenhagen Regiment of Infantry made a splendid and heroic bayonet charge upon a battery of 16 Prussian guns. The regiment was nearly destroyed, but the army was thereby saved.

WITHDRAWAL OF AUSTRIA FROM THE LONDON TREATY.

At a Council of Ministers held in Vienna on February 7, under the presidency of the emperor, highly important resolutions were adopted, the purport of which is that the London treaty can no longer be considered by Austria as a basis of negotiations between the great Powers. Austria has accepted the proposition of Denmark that a delay of eight weeks should be allowed to Danish and Austrian ships with their cargoes, material of war accepted, to leave the harbours of both countries without molestation, and that during a similar period the mails should be regularly conveyed to and from either country.

PROCEEDINGS IN COPENHAGEN.

At a meeting of the Rigsdag in Copenhagen, on Feb. 7, the President of the Council proposed the following resolution, which was passed by both Houses :—

The Rigsdag, fully recognising the extreme gravity of the time, expects that the nation will perceive the necessity of upholding tranquility and order. The people may rely upon the Rigsdag maintaining the honour and independence of the country by all the legal means at its command, and on its calling upon the government to take all measures for the most energetic defence for this purpose.

This was followed by another resolution, authorising the preparation of an address to the king.

It appears also from a statement in the 'Dresden Journal' that Denmark had proposed the assembly of an European Conference, to which the German Federal Diet should be a party, for the settlement of Schleswig-Holstein question.

Rumours were current in Hamburg that disturbances of a serious nature have taken place in Copenhagen, but no news of an authentic character had been received there.

THOSE who sympathise with Denmark in her resistance to the most wanton act of aggression that has disturbed the general peace since the year 1815, will learn with more regret than surprise that the Danes have been already obliged to abandon their long line of defence in Schleswig. That such a step would ultimately prove inevitable was of course obvious from the first to all familiar with the ground, it being clearly impossible for the small Danish army to hold so extensive a range of works for any length of time against the united forces of the German Powers. The Danish line of defence, including the waters of the Schlei and the Treene, which complete their system of works on either side, is 25 miles in length, the purely land defences which connect these waters constituting at least half of the entire line. These central land defences include the famous Dannewerke and the forts connecting it with the town of Schleswig, and this line alone, exclusive of the works beyond Schleswig towards Missunde, is 12 miles and a half long. At the lowest computation it would require at least 50,000 troops to man these extensive works, while the Danish commander had probably, at the outside, not much above half this number at his disposal. On the other hand, the number of German troops despatched to Schleswig is estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000. Under these circumstances it is sufficiently clear that if the Danes received no assistance they could not expect to hold their position for any long time after the whole of the German troops had been brought up. Still it seemed not impossible, especially after the gallant repulse of the Prussians at Missunde, that they might single-handed successfully resist the further progress of the invaders for a week at least. This expectation has not been realised by the event. After a week's successful resistance to every direct attack, the Danish commander has judged it expedient to evacuate the Dannewerke, abandon the defence of Schleswig and Missunde, and withdraw his troops to the more compact line of coast defences beyond Flensburg. The immediate cause of this decision appears to have been the rapid concentration of the Prussians at a point on the Schlei beyond the extreme left of the Danish line, and the inability of the Danes to prevent their crossing the firth at that point. The passage was effected in the midst of a snowstorm on the night of February 5th or rather early on the morning of the 6th; the first gade of Prussian troops crossing in over fishing-boats, and the rest on a pontoon bridge rapidly thrown across the stream between Arnis and Cappeln, nearly 10 miles east of Missunde. The Prussians having by this movement turned the left flank of the Danish position, it was certainly highly expedient or rather absolutely necessary, to abandon the whole line at once. Had the Danish commander retained his position a day longer the tactics of his powerful opponents might indeed have proved partially successful, for he would almost certainly have been placed between two fires, and thus have exposed his small army to the imminent risk of capture or annihilation. For simultaneously with the movement of the Prussians on the extreme left, the Austrians had advanced to the attack of Schleswig, the centre of the Danish position. The Austrians took possession of Fahrdorf, an outpost in front of Schleswig, on the 5th February, and were preparing to attack the town in force on the 6th. The Danish commander, accordingly, determined to evacuate Schleswig, and abandon the whole line without further delay. The movement of the Danish troops commenced at midnight on the 5th, but they were less successful in their retreat than in their brief defence. The Austrians from Schleswig, under General Gablenz, pursued them, and overtaking them at Oversee, about seven miles from Flensburg, inflicted on them what the German accounts represent to have been a damaging defeat. The Danes resisted desperately, and it is plain made their aggressors pay dearly for their advantage; but the odds were too great for them.

On February 3, from half-past 3 in the afternoon, the Austrians attacked the position of the Dannewerke at Bustrup, one English mile north of Schleswig. Artillery and columns of infantry advanced against Haddeby; towards dark, however, they withdrew, leaving a few prisoners in the hands of the Danes. Later in the evening firing recommenced, but ceased for a time. The King of Denmark, with one of his aides-de-camp, and the President of the Council, inspected the works at Missunde in the forenoon. Upon his return, he heard the firing in Bustrup, and witnessed the retreat of the enemy from the extreme point of the Bustrup works. In the attack the Austrians stormed the position of Wedelspang and the outer line of entrenchments. Heavy artillery was used, supported by riflemen. The Austrians made 200 prisoners, and captured one gun. The Austrians also cannonaded Jagel on the 3rd. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is said to be wounded in the arm. In this attack the Austrian brigade Gondrecourt lost 400 men, with many superior officers. Two persons, named Hardesvogt and Blauenfeld, offered themselves as guides, but conducted the Prussian troops against the Austrians. Both parties fired into each other with fatal results. Blauenfeld was brought into Rendsburg on the following day between two Austrian dragoons, with his arms tied to the saddle. A complete plan of the Austro-Prussian position was found upon him, which led to the supposition that he was in communication with a regular company of spies. Blauenfeld will be shot as a traitor.

No movement of any consequence took place on the 4th in the Austrian lines, but the bombardment of Missunde was continued by the Prussians without making much impression on scarcely any part of the Danish line. Grenades fell on the side of Schleswig, and one even fell into the town.

The following despatch was received at Berlin from Field-Marshal von Wrangel :—

Prussian Headquarters at Damendorf, Schleswig, Feb. 4.

The Austrian vanguard, led by General von Gablenz in person, with the vanguard of the Prussian division of the Guards, advanced against Schleswig yesterday. At the third charge with the bayonet the Gondrecourt Brigade repulsed the Danes posted between Lottorf (?) and Gottorf, and stormed Konigsburg and Oberselk. The attacking force captured a rifle gun, and penetrated until beneath the fire of the cannon arming the Dannewerke. The losses were not inconsiderable.

The proclamation of Field-Marshal von Wrangel to the Schleswigers says that the civil commissioners of Austria and Prussia will assume the administration of the Duchy of Schleswig, and not, as was stated, of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The following are the details of the evacuation of Schleswig :—

On the night of February 5 the Danes sent a flag of truce from Oberselk, applying for an armistice of 24 hours. Lieut.-General Gablenz replied that he could only grant one of two hours. The bearer of the flag of truce had, however, left before this answer reached him. The Austrians were advancing on the morning of the 6th along the dam of Haddeby, removing barricades and entrenchments, when the inhabitants of Schleswig came to meet them, and announced that the Danes had commenced retreating on the previous evening. The Austrians then immediately set out in pursuit of the Danes.

An engagement took place on the 6th of February, near Oversee, between the Danish and Austrian troops. The Austrians, commanded by General Gablenz, completely defeated the Danes, after a desperate resistance. Colonel Prince William of Wurtemberg and a lieutenant-colonel were severely wounded. In this engagement there were many killed and wounded. The Austrian regiment of the King of the Belgians alone lost 17 officers and 500 rank and file. Two hundred prisoners and six cannons of heavy calibre, with a portion of the ammunition and baggage trains, were taken by the Austrians. Oversee, near which place the battle was fought, is situated between Schleswig and Flensburg, but nearer to the latter town.

The Germans pursued the Danes, and another severe engagement took place near Idstedt, in which the latter were defeated after a desperate resistance. Several minor engagements have taken place, and the German troops are following up their advantage with great rapidity and energy, evidently endeavouring if possible to intercept the Danish communication with the sea. It was reported in Rendsburg on the evening of Feb. 7 that the Austrians had already actually occupied Flensburg, while the Prussians continued their advance, leaving Flensburg on their left.

Intelligence from Hamburg of Feb. 8 states that the Austrians had attacked the Danish position before Flensburg, while the Prussians were cutting the Danes off upon the right, and that the latter were in retreat. Large quantities of booty and many prisoners had fallen into the hands of the allies. Fighting was also said to have taken place in the streets of North Flensburg, and that a desperate struggle was going on, at the date of the despatch, at Bau and Kupfermule. In a later despatch of the same day it is stated that the Prussians had marched upon Duppel from Holnis. They were said to have carried the intrenchments before Duppel, held by a small Danish force, and to have thrown forward their main body to Apenrade, in order to cut off the retreat of the Danes into Jutland. The roads were blocked with cannon, which the exhausted horses were unable to drag further. The Danish army was reported to be in a state of complete dissolution.

The following is the Danish account of their retreat from Schleswig :—"Overcome by the fatigue occasioned by five days' constant duty, the Danish army, giving way to the superior force, retreated to Düppel, on reaching which place the cavalry took a northerly direction, the enemy being continually in pursuit. Several engagements took place; the Danish losses were considerable."

It was the intention of the Danish commander before evacuating Schleswig to blow up the Castle of Gottorp and set fire to the magazines. Having received orders to spare the king's birthplace, neither was carried into execution. The number of guns in position left behind by the Danes is stated to be 120.

ADDRESS OF THE RIGSDAG TO THE ARMY.

Copenhagen, Feb. 9.

The enemy's outposts are at Ringeneks and their main body north of Flensburg.

The war material left behind at Graasten has been removed in safety to Sonderburg, in the Island of Alsen.

The Rigsdag passed an address to-day to the army, announcing the energetic prosecution of the war. The address was proposed by the President of the Council.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON Thursday, February 4, the sixth session of the 18th Parliament of the present reign was duly opened by Royal Commission, and, as is always the case when there is only a commission to represent the Sovereign, the whole proceedings were of the most tame and routine character.

Soon after 2 the Lord Chancellor, wearing his robes as a baron, preceded by Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, and with the great seal and mace borne before him, came up the House. The seal and mace were deposited on the woolsack, when the Chancellor retired, but immediately after reappeared accompanied by the four other royal commissioners all in peers' robes, who entered the House in single file, a mode of ingress that spoilt their effect as a group, and quite failed to raise them to the dignity of a procession. They at once took their places in front of the throne, the Duke of Argyl and Earl St. Germans on the right of the Chancellor, Viscount Sydney and Lord Stanley of Alderley on the left. As representing royalty, they continued seated throughout the proceedings, and were "covered" in fact as well as theory with huge black cocked hats.

The Lord Chancellor desired the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Commission read. Sir Augustus Clifford was only absent a few minutes when the Commons, headed by the Speaker, came as usual pell mell to the bar, though of course their numbers were as nothing compared to the State occasions when they are summoned to hear her Majesty on the Throne. No member of any eminence either from the Ministerial or Opposition side of the Lower House was among those present. The Royal Commission was then read by the clerk at the table, each member of it bowing and removing his hat as his name was mentioned. The Chancellor then, without rising, read the Royal Speech as follows :—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

Her Majesty is confident that you will share her feeling of gratitude to Almighty God on account of the Princess of Wales having given birth to a son, an event which has called forth from her faithful people renewed demonstrations of devoted loyalty and attachment to her person and family.

The state of affairs on the continent of Europe has been the cause of great anxiety to her Majesty. The death of the late King of Denmark brought into immediate application the stipulations of the treaty of May, 1852, concluded by her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and the King of Denmark, and afterwards acceded to by the King of Hanover, the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of the Belgians, the King of the Netherlands, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, and the King of Sardinia.

That treaty declared that it is conducive to the preservation of the balance of power and of the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Danish monarchy should be maintained, and that the several territories which have hitherto been under the sway of the King of Denmark should continue so to remain; and for this purpose it was agreed that in the event of the death of the late king and of his uncle, Prince Frederick, without issue, his present Majesty King Christian IX. should be acknowledged as succeeding to all the dominions then united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

Her Majesty, actuated by the same desire to preserve the peace of Europe, which was one of the declared objects of all the Powers who were parties to that treaty, has been unremitting in her endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement of the differences which on this matter have arisen between Germany and Denmark, and to ward off the dangers which might follow from a beginning of warfare in the north of Europe, and her Majesty will continue her efforts in the interest of peace.

The barbarous murders and cruel assaults committed in Japan upon subjects of her Majesty rendered it necessary that demands should be made upon the Japanese government and upon the Daimio, by whose retainers some of those outrages were committed.

The government of the Tycoon complied with the demand made upon them by her Majesty's Government, and full satisfaction having been made, the friendly relations between the two Governments have continued unbroken. But the Daimio Prince of Satsuma refused to comply with the just and moderate demands which were made upon him.

His refusal rendered measures of coercion necessary, and her Majesty regrets that while those measures have brought this Daimio to an agreement for compliance, they led incidentally to the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Kagosima.

Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

The insurrection which broke out last year among some

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

portion of the native inhabitants of New Zealand still unfortunately continues, but there is reason to hope that it will before long be put down.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a treaty with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, by which her Majesty consents to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, and also agrees to the annexation of those islands to the kingdom of Greece. This treaty shall be laid before you. Her Majesty is also negotiating a treaty with the King of the Hellenes for regulating the arrangements connected with the union of the Ionian Islands with the kingdom of Greece.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy and with a due regard to the efficiency of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the condition of the country is, on the whole, satisfactory. The revenue has fully realised its expected amount, the commerce of the United Kingdom is increasing; and, while the distress in the manufacturing districts has been in some degree lessened there is reason to look forward to an increased supply of cotton from various countries which have hitherto but scantily furnished our manufacturers with this material for their industry.

Her Majesty has directed that a commission shall be issued for the purpose of revising the various forms of subscription and declaration required to be made by the clergy of the Established Church. A copy of that commission will be laid before you.

Various measures of public usefulness will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty commits, with confidence, the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

At the conclusion of the Speech the royal commissioners bowed to the Lower House as before, everybody hastened to get away, the House of Lords was adjourned till 5 o'clock; and thus began what may prove in our foreign policy and relations one of the most eventful sessions of the present reign.

Their lordships re-assembled shortly before 5 o'clock, when there was a very numerous attendance of peers. The galleries appropriated to peeresses were crowded, as were also the ladies' seats outside the bar. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived early, and occupied seats on one side of the cross benches.

THE ADDRESS.

The Address to the Crown was moved by the Marquis of Sligo, and seconded by Lord Abercromby. Both speeches were as nearly as possible echoes of the Address itself.

Lord Derby, after alluding to the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales as an event of happy promise for the future, referred with satisfaction to the general prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the interruption of the supply of cotton and the consequent distress in the manufacturing districts. He hoped, however, that the heaviest pressure of suffering was at an end, and stated the grounds on which he based his hopes of improvement. Passing to the other topics of her Majesty's Speech, he referred to the commission to be appointed to inquire into the subject of subscription by the clergy of the Church of England. He feared that the result of such an inquiry would not be proportionate to the magnitude of the machinery employed in it. He then called the attention of the House to the portion of the Speech relating to foreign affairs. Her Majesty' Government had for two or three years past mainly rested their claim to public confidence on their foreign policy. They had abandoned the question of Parliamentary Reform the moment it had served the purpose of placing them in office. The fulfilment of the promises they had made was defeated by Earl Rusell, and when he was transferred to the more serene atmosphere of the House of Lords, he pronounced the funeral oraton of Reform. He had told them to "rest and be thankful;" and from that time their foreign policy had been the groundwork of the claim of her Majesty's Government to public confidence. This policy he examined and criticised. It chief principles were stated to be the maintenance of a good understanding with France, and non-intervention with the internal affairs of other countries. As to non-intervention, it would be difficult to mention a country with whose affairs Earl Russell had not interfered. In fact, his main principle seemed to have been to meddle and to muddle. With great or small States his course was lecturing, blustering, and retreating. He could not think of the Foreign policy pursued by the noble earl and his colleagues without being reminded of another very distinguished body of actors commemorated in *A Midsummer Night's Dream.* Of that celebrated troupe the two chief ornaments were Bottom, the weaver, and Snug, the joiner. It appeared to him that the noble earl opposite combined the qualities which are attributed to both those distinguished personages. (Alaugh,) Like Bottom, the weaver, he wished to play every part, not even excepting that which he has already played most satisfactorily—viz., "Moonshine." (Great laughter.) But his favourite part is that of the lion. "Oh," says the noble earl, "let me play the Lion. I will roar so that I will do any man's heart good to hear me; I will roar so that I will make the Duke say, 'Let him roar again; let him roar again.'" (Laughter.) The noble earl, too, knew as well as any one, how like Bottom, to "aggravate his voice," so that he might "roar you as gently as any sucking dove"; and, moreover, he had had recourse more than once to the ingenious and somewhat original device of letting half his face be seen through the lion's neck, as if to say, "For all my roaring I am no lion at all, but only Snug, the joiner." (Renewed laughter.) There is, however, one point of difference which is rather important. Bottom, the weaver, and Snug, the joiner, were possessed by an earnest desire not to alarm the ladies too much and consequently they gave due warning at the outset. On the other hand, the noble earl's disclosure that though the roar was like that of a lion, the face was only that of the noble lord himself—(a laugh)—was not made betimes in order that the audience might not be frightened, but only because he found that all the roaring in the world would not frighten them. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But, seriously, he believed that England had been lowered and humiliated in the eyes of Europe by the foreign policy of the Government. England had not a single friend on the Continent, and its remonstrances were treated with contempt, both by the larger and smaller States. As to keeping up a good understanding with the government of France, there was hardly a single question on which her Majesty's Ministers had not thwarted its policy. From the Mexican expedition England had withdrawn, and it had not supported the emperor's policy in relation to the Confederate States of America. (Hear, hear.) It had also declined the emperor's proposition of a Congress. He admitted the difficulties that would have been encountered, but if any country was less justified than another in meeting the suggestion with a blunt refusal it was England. This country had no interests that could have been affected by the Congress. The proper course would have been to recognise the benevolent intentions of the emperor, and, stating that England had no interest that could prevent her taking part in the Congress, to have expressed a readiness to co-operate in such a laudable design, provided we received assurances that other States would submit to such an arbitration. Then, if the plan failed, the failure would have caused no ill-feeling between England and France. It must have been known that the Danish and German question was pending, and if the proposition of holding a Congress could have postponed but for a short time the extreme steps that had been taken, there would be now a better prospect of restoring a peace it was too late to preserve. As to the points in dispute between Germany and Denmark, it ought not to have been difficult to settle them without an appeal to arms. Had England possessed the influence it ought to exercise, it could have played the part of mediator, and the difficulties that threatened the peace of Europe might have been adjusted. But France had been alienated, Russia offended, they could not look to any European Power for support. He hoped England was not committed to a conflict with Germany on a question on which the Germans felt so strongly. Such a war would be a great disaster. He hoped Earl Russell would be able to assure them that the country was not committed by any act of the Government either to a conflict with Germany or to the abandonment of an ally who had trusted to their protection. He pointed out the many dangers Germany incurred by war. Any contest with England would give France the opportunity of acting on any ambitious designs with regard to Germany if she entertained them. In every case of Earl Russell's interference he had offended, not one side only, but both. He had offended the Confederates, and from the Federals he had been met by a demand that outblustered Earl Russell himself. The Federal government held this country responsible for all the damage the commerce of the North had suffered from the Alabama. He hoped the despatch had been answered in a manner that would put an end to all such demands. In conclusion, he recapitulated the existing differences between her Majesty's Government and most of the European Powers, and denounced the policy that had produced such embarrassments as a source of national danger.

Earl Russell defended the course he had taken, on the ground that intervention generally failed of its object, and aggravated the evils it sought to prevent. He did not admit Lord Derby's principle, that England was bound to accept whatever France proposed. As to Mexico, her Majesty's Government had stated from the beginning that England had no intention of regulating the internal affairs of that country. We acted to obtain redress of our own grievances, not to set up any particular form of government. As to the French proposal in reference to the States of the American Confederacy, it would have irritated the people of the North, and failed to attain its purpose. He believed the general policy of England fully approved the resolution of the Government to remain neutral in the conflict. As to the plan of a Congress, the Polish and Italian questions at once prevented Austria and Russia from taking any part in the proceeding, and without the co-operation of the great Powers the scheme must have failed. Her Majesty's Government had given the Emperor of the French every credit for his motives, but England was quite justified in considering whether the Congress was likely to promote the peace of Europe or not. In this question, as well as on the war in America, England had a right to pursue its own policy and consider its own interests. Having minutely described the reasons for negotiating the treaty of 1852, to settle the succession of the Danish Crown, and sketched the present state of the dispute between Germany and Denmark, he characterised the anxiety of Austria and Prussia to rush into war as something inexplicable and melancholy. It was the wish of 40,000,000 of Germans to be a great and united nation. But this they believed they could not become without attacking Denmark. The position of that kingdom was most unhappy. Whatever might be the form of the German governments, whether the Conservative or the Democratic principle was in the ascendancy, the German mind seemed bent on the destruction of Denmark. Prussia and Austria had not repudiated the treaty of 1852. To prove they had not he read the last despatch received from Berlin, containing the reply of the government of Prussia to a distinct question on the subject. Other expressions of the despatch, in reference to the future, he would not then examine. The government had not advised Denmark to give up anything it was not right she should yield; nor was any material aid expected from this country. Both France and England earnestly desired to maintain peace, and that being the case the war could not be of long duration. Her Majesty's Government had not committed itself to any policy likely to bring calamities on this country. He admitted it was the duty of the Government not to seek a policy from Parliament, but seriously to consider the situation of the country, and, having made up their minds as to the policy to be adopted, to lay it before Parliament, and to stand or fall by the event.

Lord Grey thought England might have created an impression in Denmark that aid would be furnished to that country. If so, with the force at their command, more might have been done without difficulty, though he did not say that such a course ought to have been taken. He regretted the events that had involved this country in such difficulties in Japan, China, and New Zealand.

Lord Granville denied that the Government was bound to intervene in the German and Danish conflict, merely because it had a large force, without reference to the interests of this country. The course the Government had laid down was the just line of policy to pursue to hold out no hope it could not realise, and to avoid any language tending to encourage those from whom the Government differed in supposing they could act with perfect impunity.

The motion for an Address was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE members of the Lower House of Parliament began to assemble about 1 o'clock on Feb. 4, but it was nearly 2 before the Speaker made his appearance. Prayers having been read, the right hon. gentleman took his seat at the table, and congratulations were exchanged between the right hon. gentleman and the other members present, who mustered in tolerable force for that early hour, the number present when the summons was issued to proceed to the Upper House being probably rather more than 100. None of the Cabinet Ministers were present. At 2 o'clock Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar and summoned her Majesty's faithful Commons to the Upper House to hear the reading of the Royal Speech. The summons was obeyed by the Speaker and the great body of the members present. On the return of the Speaker, at 20 minutes past 2, the sitting was suspended.

The House re-assembled at 4 o'clock. There was a considerable number of members present shortly after that hour, and before half-past 4 o'clock not only were the Ministerial and front Opposition benches crowded with their usual occupants, but the House generally was thronged in every part. Lord Palmerston, on entering the House at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, was loudly cheered.

THE ADDRESS.

The Speaker reported having attended in the other House to hear a speech from her Majesty on the opening of Parliament, delivered by commission, and in a measured and audible voice read the Speech *in extenso*.

Lord Richard Grosvenor moved the Address. In supporting the motion he noticed the several topics touched upon in the Speech of the Lords Commissioners. With reference to the most prominent topic, the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the hostile attitude assumed by the German Powers towards Denmark, while he blamed the Danish government for not adopting measures that would have averted the present crisis, he thought the conduct of Austria and Prussia towards Denmark had been bullying and aggressive. He trusted they would perceive before it was too late their faulty steps, and he hoped that the measures taken by her Majesty's Government would have the effect of arresting the mischief.

Mr. Goschen seconded the motion. He commended the policy which her Majesty's Government had pursued upon the Schleswig-Holstein question, which, he thought, had been cordially approved by the whole country. With reference to this question, he discussed the doctrine of non-intervention, suggesting the limitations to which it was subject, observing that, if the object of the treaty of 1852, to which the chief continental Powers were parties, was the maintenance of the peace of Europe, the violation of that treaty opened very grave considerations. He placed the fullest confidence in the Government that they would not depart from the principle of non-intervention, so far as it was practicable to abide by it. He dwelt at some length upon the evidence of the internal prosperity of the country, adverted to in the Speech from the Throne, and expressed his hope that, side by side with that prosperity, there might be a proportionate improvement in the condition of the working classes and of our pauper population.

Mr. Disraeli began by complaining of the deficiencies in the Speech of the royal commissioners. No notice was taken, he observed, of the condition of Ireland. It would have been wise and politic, he thought, to acknowledge not only the existence of distress in Ireland, but the manner in which it had been borne. He should like, he said, to have seen some reference to America in the Speech, the omission of which he considered strange. It would have been satisfactory to know whether the principle of neutrality was still recognised, and whether, during the recess, it had been impartially observed and strictly enforced. Nothing was said about China, or of the diplomatic action regarding Poland, or of the proposal of the Emperor of the French for a Congress. There was a still more remarkable and a significant omission, which the House could not allow to pass unnoticed. Parliament was not congratulated, as usual, upon the friendly relations between this country and foreign Powers. Reviewing the diplomatic action of the Government in relation to Russia, Greece, and France he censured the mode and manner in which the proposal of the French emperor for a Congress had been met by the Foreign Secretary. Although it could not be said that the affair of Schleswig-Holstein was not noticed in the Speech of the royal commissioners, he complained of the manner in which the question had been put before the House of Commons, showing that her Majesty's Government avoided giving an opinion upon it. The paragraphs in the Speech appeared to him to be drawn up to prepare the House for what were considered the logical consequences of Lord Palmerston's speech of last year He objected to this mode of treating the House. If we went to war, let the House be sure of the policy of the Government; and if war was necessary, that it might not have been prevented He had suggested reasons, he said, why the House should look with some suspicion upon the foreign policy of the Government. He protested against their coming to Parliament without a policy. They were bound to tell the country what policy they recommended, and, if the cause were just, the country would support them.

Lord Palmerston observed that the objections of Mr. Disraeli related not to what the Speech of the royal commissioners contained, but to what it did not contain; and he briefly explained the reasons for the omissions complained of. As to the manner in which the proposal of the Emperor of the French had been received and answered he denied that there was anything uncourteous in the despatches of Earl Russell. The habits of this country were more plain and simple than those of other countries; but there was nothing on our part that could be justly called uncourteous or unfriendly, and our relations with France were as cordial as before. With respect to the Schleswig-Holstein question, Mr. Disraeli complained that the Government came down to the House without a policy. He denied it. The policy of Government was to endeavour to bring the question to a friendly settlement, in connection with the treaty of 1852. He was happy to say that within the last few hours he had received information that Austria and Prussia were prepared to declare their readiness to abide by the treaty, and to maintain the integrity of the Danish monarchy. He proceeded to explain the course of action adopted by the Diet and by Austria and Prussia, its objects, and the causes which had rendered the government of Denmark backward in fulfilling what he considered to be its obligations. The required concessions, however, had been virtually made by Denmark; but unfortunately, Austria and Prussia, in spite of the urgent suggestions and offers of a guarantee by the British Government, had determined to take possession of Schleswig as a material guarantee,—a principle which had been scouted when acted on by Russia. They had renounced any intention to dismember the Danish monarchy. In conclusion, he observed that the policy of the Government was, in short, a policy of peace, its object being to prevent quarrels and divisions in Europe, and that policy they would continue to pursue as long as it received the approbation of the country.

Mr. Fitzgerald contended that Lord Palmerston had not answered the objections of Mr. Disraeli, who had complained that the past policy of the Government had been confused, vacillating, and contradictory, and he pointed out indications of these characteristics of their policy in their diplomatic communications with the Danish government in relation to the Duchies. Having brought matters to a dangerous crisis, he wanted to know what the Government proposed to do, in order, in furtherance of their peace policy, to secure the peace of Europe. If we were to stand by and see concession made after concession, our policy would be justly stigmatised as an ignominious policy.

Mr. G. Duff entered into the details of the Schleswig-Holstein question, pursuing it at considerable length in all its intricacies and complications. He was of opinion that the Duke of Augustenburg was entitled to rule in Holstein, and probably in Schleswig. England, he considered, had no interest whatever in the quarrel.

Sir H. Verney discussed the details of the same question, which, he said, really was whether a Scandinavian race should oppress a German race.

Mr. Hennessy adverted to a declaration by Earl Russell, that, by the violation of the treaty of Vienna, Russia had forfeited a title to Poland, and asked why that declaration had been withdrawn from a despatch. He complained of the policy of the Government in relation to Poland, and accused the Emperor of Russia of being the real author of the severities exercised towards the Poles. With regard to the Danish question, he examined the history of the treaty of London, and denied its validity. The question, he said, was one in which we ought not to have interfered. Denmark was actually dismembered, and Earl Russell was responsible for it.

The Chancellor of the exchequer, after denying the suggestion that the Cabinet was divided upon the Danish question, and insisting, in opposition to Mr. Hennessy, that we were bound by the treaty of London, replied to Mr. Fitzgerald. The sum and substance of the advice which her Majesty's Government had given to Denmark was that she should perform her engagements, and he maintained, that by tendering that advice, they were performing the part of a true friend. He then pointed out what, he said, was a misapprehension of a declaration of Lord Palmerston in July. The case which had arisen was totally different from that contemplated in that declaration. As to the views and policy of the Government, he subscribed to the exposition given by the Premier.

Lord J. Manners replied to Lord Palmerston, and disputed the construction put upon his declaration by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose explanation and the exposition of Lord Palmerston had, he said, failed to remove an impression unfavourable to the policy of the Governmemt.

Mr. Peacocke inveighed against the diplomatic action of Earl Russell in our foreign policy.

Mr. Baillie charged the Government with departing from the principle of neutrality in recognising a blockade of the coast of Confederate America, which was not effective, but a paper blockade, and showed the disastrous effects upon British commerce of this connivance on the part of the Government.

Sir J. Pakington, referring to the statement of Lord Palmerston as to a despatch he had received within the last few hours, asked Mr. Layard to say whether this despatch did not contain provisions which destroyed the value of the engagement.

Mr. Layard read the despatch *in extenso*.

Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Kinglake made a few remarks, the latter throwing out cautions to Germany as to the possible effects of the movement in that country, and to her Majesty's Government in dealing with the Danish question.

The discussion was continued by Sir M. Farquhar and Mr. Newdegate.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at 5 minutes to 12 o'clock.

On the bringing up of the report of the Address [Feb. 5], in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Whiteside, referring to that part of the speech of Mr. Goschen in seconding the motion for the Address on the preceding evening which testified to the internal prosperity of this country, called attention to the condition of Ireland, which was not to be regarded, he said, as a provincial question. He dwelt particularly upon the effects of the legislation initiated by the Government on the distillery interest and the paper interest. The former was depressed, and the depressed condition of that branch of trade acted upon the land, and thereby an injury was done to Ireland. The effect of the late legislation on the paper manufacture had likewise grievously injured that branch of Irish industry. He then adverted to the effects wrought by the accelerated rate of emigration, whole armies, he observed, having gone out to America in the course of a few months, symptomatic of a state of things in Ireland which, he thought, entitled it to sympathy, and which it would have been graceful to have noticed in the royal speech. After a few lively digressions, he criticised the composition of the local administration of Ireland, which, he argued, was not calculated to conduct satisfactorily the business of that country. Looking to the condition of agriculture in Ireland, the foundation of the prosperity of a country, he asked whether it was unfair to expect that a few gracious words upon the subject should have been introduced into the royal speech.

Sir R. Peel said he was not aware whence Mr. Whiteside had got his information on the subject of the local administration, but he could assure the House that there was very little truth in the observations he had made. He charged Mr. Whiteside with exaggerating the amount of emigration from Ireland to America. The emigration that did take place was owing to the scarcity of agricultural occupation, but the condition of the Irish labourer had improved and was improving every year. Neither the state of the labour-market in Ireland nor the rate of emigration was owing to any fault of the Government.

Mr. Bentinck was of opinion that the obivious of the menacing state of things on the continent was what was called the development of Liberal principles. As to the mode in which the Foreign Secretary had dealt with the proposal of the Emperor of the French for a Congress, he thought Earl Russell could have taken no other course than he did in rejecting the proposal. The Government, in his opinion, should have told the House what their intentions were with reference to the paper blockade of the Confederate ports of America, and what they intended to do in respect to certain outrages committed by Federal cruisers. He complained of the low state of our armaments, naval and military; yet it was rumoured that Government contemplated a further reduction.

Mr. J. White remarked upon the transactions in Japan, condemning what he considered the high-handed proceedings of our officials.

Mr. O'Hagan made a spirited defence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland against what he termed an unjustifiable attack by Mr. Whiteside, who he said, had assailed in that learned judge one of the ablest men in the country, with other persons not present in that House to defend themselves. He replied likewise to Mr. Whiteside's representation of the condition of Ireland, reminding the House of what had been of late done for Ireland, and that she was suffering under the unavoidable evils of a transition state. There were, however, symptoms of improvement; there was a diminution of crime the normal condition of Ireland was a condition of quiet, and there was evidence of a growing spirit of self-reliance in the people, which augured well for the future prosperity of the people.

Mr. Hennessy replied to Mr. O'Hagan. The people of Ireland, he said, were dissatisfied with the laws to which they were subject, with the Poor Law, and with the law regulating public instruction. When they found their appeals were rejected, and when there was no member of the local Government who knew anything about Ireland, it was not surprising that they should be as they were, discontented.

Sir P. O'Brien expressed views which on many points differed from those of his colleague, Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Hadfield desired an explanation of the Paragraph in the Royal Speech promising a commission on the subject of subscription.

Sir G. Grey said the object of the commission was not to abolish but to revise the various forms of declaration and subscription.

Mr. W. E. Duncombe, adverting to the civil war in America, asked how long it was to continue before we recognised the independence of the South. Touching upon the topics in the Address, he was of opinion that it would have been well if the Government had given a more favourable answer to the proposal of the Emperor of the French for a Congress.

The report was then agreed to.

The address, in answer to the Lords Commissioners' speech, was brought up [Feb. 8] and ordered to be reported.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. TINLING AND EAST INDIA BULLION.

On the motion of Colonel Sykes [Feb. 8], returns were ordered of papers relating to the death of Lieut. Tinling, of her Majesty's ship Encounter and of the amount of gold and silver bullion imported into and exported from, each of the presidencies of India, from 1800 up to the latest date to which they could be furnished.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. A. Mills [Feb. 5] gave notice that he would on the 23rd February move that a return be laid on the table of the House, showing the expenses occasioned by the court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, distinguishing the proportions to be defrayed from Imperial and Indian revenues respectively.

Mr. Fortescue asked the Under-Secretary for War, whether he would lay upon the table of the House the proceedings of the late court-martial on Colonel Crawley, together with the plans referred to in the evidence; and whether, with a view to the elucidation of such plans, an opportunity would be afforded to members of the House of inspecting the models produced before the court-martial.

The Marquis of Hartington said he had stated last session, in reference to the proceedings of the Mhow court-martial, that it was not usual and would not be desirable that the proceedings before such a tribunal should be laid before the House of Commons for its revisions; but that, under the peculiar circumstances of that particular case, no objection would be made to lay the papers connected with it on the table if they were moved for. As to the court-martial which had recently been held at Aldershott, its proceedings were so mixed up with those before the Mhow court-martial, which were already in the hands of members, that there would be no objection to take in that instance also the course which had been pursued last year, and if the hon. member moved for the production of the papers for which he asked they would be laid on the table. They would be accompanied by a plan, drawings, and correct measurements, which would enable hon. members to understand the proceedings. With reference to the models, he had to state that they constituted portions of the evidence on the record of the court-martial itself, and it would not, therefore, be convenient or desirable that they should be removed from the custody of the officer in whose charge they were at present placed.

Mr. D. Fortescue [Feb. 8] moved an address to her Majesty for a copy of the proceedings of the late court-martial for the trial of Colonel Crawley.

General Peel asked the hon. member for Andover whether he intended to found a motion upon these papers, and, if so, whether he would give early notice of its terms.

Mr. Fortescue said that when the proceedings were produced he should make a statement upon them, and conclude it with a motion for papers. He would give early intimation what were the papers he intended to ask for.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Captain Jervis [Feb. 5,] asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a report from the royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Indian army; and, if so, if he would submit the same to the House.

Sir C. Wood said that he had received the report of the commission, and he had no objection to its production.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

In reply to a question from Lord Robert Cecil [Feb. 8],

Lord Palmerston stated that her Majesty's Government had remonstrated with the Prussian and Austrian governments on the steps taken by them both in Holstein and Schleswig in reference to the proclamation of the Duke of Augustenburg, such proceedings being utterly inconsistent with the good faith which ought to have been observed by those governments, admitting as they did, the binding nature of the treaty of 1852, by which they were bound to acknowledge the King of Denmark as king of those States, and inconsistent with the declaration that they will maintain the integrity of the kingdom of Denmark. The Prussian government had stated that they disapproved of the proceedings in Schleswig, and orders had been issued from Berlin to put matters right. With regard to Holstein that Duchy was occupied by troops under acting the authority of the Diet, and therefore not under immediate authority of the King of Prussia. The Prussian government had not denied the positive declaration that they intended to abide by the treaty of 1852. The meaning of the despatch read the other night was not very clear, but the conclusion of it implied that whatever question might arise, the Prussian and Austrian governments were prepared to discuss those measures in concert with the other parties to that treaty. It was alleged in Berlin that if resistance were made in Schleswig it would lead to war, and that war put an end to treaties. That was a most preposterous doctrine, and if it were once established any strong Power which had an inconvenient treaty with a weak Power would have nothing to do to free itself from the engagement but to make an unprovoked and unjustifiable attack, and then to say war had broken out, and that therefore they were free from the engagement. That was a doctrine which no government which had any respect for itself would maintain. The Prussia government, however, since the adoption of these measures had informed her Majesty's Government that it will abide by the treaty of 1852, and will maintain the integrity of the kingdom of Denmark.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Bentinck [Feb. 8.] repeated questions he had before put to the First Lord of the Treasury—namely, first, whether there was any foundation for a rumour that the Government intended to propose a reduction of the military establishments of the country; secondly, whether, unless he could give the House an assurance that there was no probability of the country embarking in war he considered that our present force was sufficient?

Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Bentinck that no reduction of our military force was contemplated beyond what would be occasioned by transfer of the Ionian Islands. As to the other question, it was impossible, he observed to state what course the Government would advise the House to adopt under a contingency which had not arrived. He was perfectly persuaded that if the House should be at any time of opinion that an effort should be made, either military or naval, the spirit and resources of the country would be equal to the occasion.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE'S ANNUITY CONTINUANCE.

Sir C. Wood [Feb. 8] said that very few words were necessary to explain the resolution he had to propose. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1833 it was enacted that if any person in receipt of a retiring pension accepted any office under the Crown, his salary should be reduced by the amount of his retiring pension. Since the passing of the act, however, exceptions were always made in favour of individuals in receipt of pensions granted in recognition of special services. Lord Hardinge when he was appointed Governor-General of India was in receipt of a pension conferred upon him by the East India Company for his services in the first Sikh war, and a special Act of Parliament was passed, with the unanimous concurrence of the House, enabling Lord Hardinge to receive the full emoluments of Governor-General of India, together with the pension. The case of Sir H. Pottinger was precisely similar. He was in the receipt of a pension from the East India Company for special services in the East, and when he was appointed governor of Madras an act was passed under which he received the full salary of governor of Madras and his pension also. These were the only two instances in which offices had been conferred upon persons already in the receipt of pensions for special services, and he now proposed to follow the precedents thus established. The House was aware that the career of the late Governor-General of India had been prematurely terminated, and that India had been deprived of the services of Lord Elgin just when he was becoming well acquainted with the country, and when he was proceeding on most important duties to the upper part of India. The moment he found himself unable to discharge his duties Lord Elgin's first thought was to apprise the Government at home of his state, and to request that his successor might be appointed. He (Sir C. Wood) had no hesitation in selecting Sir J. Lawrence for the Governor-Generalship of India. (Cheers.) It was, of course, necessary to obtain the sanction of her Majesty, but within two days he was authorised to offer the high post to Sir J. Lawrence. He accepted it at once, and, knowing the importance of despatch, he declared himself ready to leave this country for India by the first mail. (Hear, hear.) The services of Sir J. Lawrence were well known and so universally recognised that it would only be necessary to read the resolution under which the pension in question was conferred upon Sir J. Lawrence. That resolution, passed at a meeting of the Court of Directors, August 11, 1858, and approved by a General Court of Proprietors, August 25, was as follows:—

"Resolved unanimously, that in consideration of the eminent services of Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G. C. B., whose prompt, vigorous, and judicious measures crushed incipient mutiny in the Punjab and maintained the province in tranquility during a year of almost universal convulsion, and who by his extraordinary exertions was enabled to equip troops and to prepare munitions of war for distant operations, thus mainly contributing to the recapture of Delhi and to the subsequent successful [illegible] testimony of the high sense entertained by the East India Company of his public character and conduct throughout a long and distinguished career, an annuity of £2,000 be granted to him."

It would only be fair to add that Sir J. Lawrence, in accepting the Governor-Generalship of India, vacated his seat in the Council of India, and the salary of which office, and sacrificed the quiet and tranquil enjoyment of domestic life in order to perform the duty to which he was called. The least, therefore, that the House of Commons could do was to pass a special act, according to the practice in such cases, enabling Sir J. Lawrence to receive the pension awarded him by the East India Company for special services. It was hardly necessary to refer to the fact that Sir J. Lawrence was the younger son of an officer in the British army; that he had raised himself to his present high position unaided and unassisted by any extraneous influence, and entirely by the force of his own character and abilities. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a resolution that a bill be brought in to exempt Sir J. Lawrence from the operation of the Act of 1833 and enabling him to receive the salary and emoluments of Governor-General of India without deduction on account of any pension conferred upon him for special services. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Stanley said he apprehended that there would be no difference of opinion on any side of the House in regard to this resolution. (Cheers.) Having had something to do with Indian affairs, and many opportunities of observing the value of Sir John Lawrence's services he must express his entire concurrence in the proposal before the House. The pension granted to Sir John Lawrence by the East India Company was not a retiring pension, but was a recognition, and a very inadequate recognition, of services, as distinguished as had ever been performed by a public servant in India. The Governor-General of India was well paid but his office was one of the most arduous that could ever devolve upon any man. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Sykes said it was creditable to the Government that they had selected Sir John Lawrence, considering that the Viceroyalty of India was such an object of ambition to the great families of this country. (Hear, hear.) He cordially supported the resolution. He heartily wished he could see under the altered circumstances of the Indian Administration the same prospect of obtaining high-minded, intelligent, and able men for the Government of India. We might, as we had had before, have governors-general who did not know that India was not one homogeneous people, but consisted of 21 different nations and tongues.

The motion was then agreed to.

After some further business the House adjourned,

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days', 2s. 0½d.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to 104; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 110 to 112.

Indian Five per cents., 103½ to 104.

Consols for Money, 90½ to 90¾; ditto, account, (March 1), 91.

Bank of England rate of discount, 8 per cent.

Money Market easier.

Stock Markets sensitive and irregular.

Produce, Markets firmer. Silk flat. Tea steady. Indigo sales open at 3d. decline for Bengal. Sugar improving. Rice quiet. Saltpetre dull. Jute firmer. Cutch 25s, 6d. per cwt. Shellac quiet.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 75s. 6d. to 81s.; good middling, 81s. 6d. to 84s.; 85s. to 90s. per cwt. Market firm.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 54s. to 57s.; Bombay seed, 60s. Rapeseed dull. Calcutta, 52s.; Bombay 5 Guzerat, 9s.

Cocoanut Oil has been done at £38 10s for Ceylon, and at £43 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin has been done at £119 cash for fine Straits; spelter, £21 12s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 27¼d. per lb. fair Broach, 22½d.; fair Dhollera, 23d. Market firm but quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey Shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 18s. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 22s. 6d. Maddapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 8s. Mule Twist No. 40, best seconds, 34d. per lb. Market firmer.

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL FROM BOMBAY.

Feb. 2, Lancastrian, Donaldson, at Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Feb. 4, Antipodes, Rogers, from Gravesend.
" 5, Carribean, Robinson, from Gravesend.
" 5, Romania, Cruikshank, from Liverpool.
" 6, Leonidas, Thompson, from Gravesend.
" 8, Duleep Singh, from Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Arran, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 5, lat. 3 N. long 25 W.
Sultana, London to Bombay, Dec. 22, on the Equator, long 28.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
CALCUTTA	Jan. 5		
MADRAS	" 6		
BOMBAY	" 14		
BURMAH	Dec. 13		
HONG KONG	" 15	Feb. 6.	—
SHANGHAI	" 8		
CEYLON	" 31		
SINGAPORE	" 22		
PENANG	" 24		

The steamer with the heavy portion of the mail is expected at Southampton this day, Feb. 10.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 9TH MARCH.

GENERAL VAN STRAUBENZIE, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, arrived here yesterday from Ahmedabad by the first train. He was accompanied by Captain Straubenzie, and was received on the railway station by Captain Shephard, the Bazaar Master, and the Adjutant of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. A salute due to his rank was fired on the General's landing at the station. He is now engaged in the inspection of the regiment in its various branches. Last evening he examined the men in guard mounting, sentry duties and sword exercise; this morning in picquet and outpost duties, and in the evening, in bayonet exercise, company drill, and parade under junior officers; and to-morrow evening, review.

His Highness the Gackwar relieved himself of his mourning on the thirteenth day after the demise of his wife, and his re-marriage comes off within three or four weeks hence. His brother, who is now in custody in a village six miles from Baroda, is about to marry two wives, the first before the Hoolie festivities, and the second afterwards. His Highness still continues to reside in the Motibaug, outside the city, as his astrologers have not as yet fixed a day for his entry into the town.

A select party consisting of the Prince of Baroda, General Straubenzie, Colonel Wallace, Colonel Bell, and other officers of the station, goes to Etola by a special train on a "shikar" excursion on Friday next. It appears that His Highness has changed his views about riding in railway carriages since his trip from Surat to Baroda. He has engaged the special train for himself and friends; but he is not to use his own saloon as it is pronounced an "unlucky affair." It is expected that the shikar expedition will turn out a grand affair, as the number of deer is so very great in the Etola districts, and the tigers trained to catch them, have not been out for some long time past. The party is to return to Baroda in the evening.

Robberies seem to be carried on in and around the camp with much apparent immunity. On Saturday morning the temporary bungalow, made of canvas, belonging to Mr. Lewis, an engine driver, residing next door to the railway station, was robbed of nearly the whole of its contents. It appears that Mr. Lewis was out on duty on Friday night, and the bungalow was in charge of two of his servants. The thieves cut the canvas in four different places, and entering it, gagged the servants, and broke open two boxes supposed to contain valuable things. They carried away a watch belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and a large quantity of wearing apparels. Fortunately there was very little cash in the house, or Mr. Lewis would have been a greater sufferer than what he is now. Notwithstanding a number of "puggies" or watchmen employed on the railway station, yet one hears of robberies of goods at night time left in waggons on the line. The robbers of this place are said to be very expert and to elude the most vigilant watchmen. Only the night before last some of these daring thieves entered the compound of Colonel Wallace, where a large military guard is placed, and committed robbery in the tent of Colonel Bell, the Superintending Engineer, who has temporarily put up there, carrying away two boxes, one containing records, and the other some clothes belonging to a subordinate of his. The record box was picked up on the road about a mile from the Residency; but the clothes have not as yet turned up, nor are they ever likely to. The railway police is most inefficient, and unless some better arrangements are made for the protection of life and property, considerable distrust in the management of traffic on the line will be the inevitable result.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee are fast recovering from the severe injuries they sustained from the upsetting of the carriage in which they and other friends were riding.

KURRACHEE, 10TH MARCH.

H. M.'s STEAMER *Victoria* sailed for Cape Mussendom yesterday with the flat *Hydrabad* in tow. The latter vessel is intended for the reception of telegraph employés at a place called Fow, near Cape Jask, where a station is to be formed.

The unlucky party of men *en route* from the Peshawur Valley garrisons to England, who embarked at Mukhud on the 3rd ultimo, did not reach Dera Ishmail Khan until the 3rd instant—precisely one month's steaming down 109 miles! Fortunately for them the Punjab Flotilla steamer *Jhelum* was sent up, or it is impossible to say when they would have come down. A private letter received this morning tells me that she took the men off the sand-bound *Chenab* which will not be able to get clear until the thaws set in among the mountains to melt the snows and convert the Indus into a torrent. Dera Ishmail Khan is some 800 miles from Kurrachee 109 of which only are by rail. It is hardly probable that the party will reach Kurrachee much before the end of the month. My correspondent tells me they suffered very seriously during their detention between Mukhud and Dera Ishmail Khan. A small detachment of 34 men going home came in from Mooltan on the 8th. The widow of the serjeant who unfortunately was drowned at Mooltan, while on a wedding excursion, accompanies them. You will recollect, no doubt, that the poor woman had herself been married only a month or so. She landed in India in November, I think, to join her husband, but then heard of his death, and concluded to re-marry rather than return to England. Now, in less than five months, she returns to England a widow once more. This reminds me of another occurrence on the Indus, this invaliding season. The serjeant major of a regiment serving in the Punjab died on the way down, and was buried at Sukkur. His widow came on to Kurrachee, and married again—scarcely a month after his death! This sounds strikingly to the ear, but any one acquainted with the regulations of the service in India is not astonished at it. A widow must re-marry, or go home within six months: if she delays, she gets no more subsistence and is struck off the rolls of her regiment. Now, it happens, in nine cases out of ten, the poor thing will only starve, or do wrong to earn a living, if she goes to England. The only alternative left open to her, therefore, is to accept the first offer that is made, and thus does she choose the least of two evils.

The Muggur Peer alligators have again committed themselves. On the 5th instant a Belooch of the Lushamee tribe went to wash his face in a streamlet near the Kushtee hot spring, when a muggur suddenly snapped at his hand and seized it. The man set up a terrible howling, whereupon the attendant fakeers rushed to his rescue, and by dint of pounding the brute's muzzle with a hatchet compelled it to relinquish its hold of the captive. The Belooch was brought to the civil hospital where his wounds were attended to. Mugger Peer, I am told, is swarming with people afflicted with the small-pox who resort there to bathe themselves in the waters of its thermal springs. Visitors should be careful, therefore, how they dabble with those waters. As the place—some ten miles off from Kurrachee—is our only other "lion" besides Manora and the Mulleer, the authorities to facilitate access to it have let the road out to be repaired on contract so that it may be made passable for spring-carriages.

Mr. Erskine, who leaves to-morrow morning for England, handed over temporary charge of the collectorate of Kurrachee to Major Southey, on the 8th instant. Major Southey returns into the districts with the establishment in a day or two.

The logs of babool wood intended for use in the gun carriage factories of Bombay were shipped at Khetty Bunder on the 29th ultimo, in a battala of 53 tons burthen, chartered at an expense of Rs. 390. There was much difficulty in procuring a vessel fit to convey this sort of cargo.

The long pending case of Daniel McIver, liquidator to the late Bank of Kurrachee against Samuel Gibbs, of the late firm of Gibbs, McGill and Co., has at last been set down for final hearing before Judge Weeding on the 30th instant.

A native boatman did a very plucky thing in our harbour last, Monday. A European sailor, "half seas over," as the phrase goes, went over altogether by tumbling out of a boat, when the former plunged in after him and pulled him out again.

One of those episodes in barbarous life that will transpire occasionally in our midst took place the other day across the Syaree river. It seems that the attention of the police was called to three men who had entered a woman's house and were carrying her off forcibly towards a confederate out in the plain, evidently waiting to ride off with her. On being rescued the woman stated she had come from Mekran, and that her abductors had attempted to take her back, either to sell her into slavery or murder her. The Mekranees have been committed for trial at the next divisional sessions.

I am glad to say that small-pox is still decreasing. The deaths last week numbered five only. The weather is growing warm.

I cannot close this letter without saying something to Mr. Syed Hassan's letter to you with reference to what I wrote about his proceedings, the other day. It is quite possible that my informant, as to the matter of the Jam of the Jokeeas, may have misled me, or that I may have misunderstood him. I am, however, assured on making further enquiries, that the Jam does intend to bring an action against the second Judge of the Small Cause Court for damages. I will keep you informed of proceedings in the case. Meanwhile I can honestly say that I bear no ill-will whatever towards Mr. Syed Hassan, and that I should be sorry to misrepresent any of his acts wilfully and with malice prepence. I have never spoken to the gentleman, and can congratulate myself upon ever having figured in his court; and I certainly hope and trust I never may. Nor is Mr. Dewey anything at all to me. It may be presumptuous in me to pronounce upon the Judge's legal attainments, after that scrap he quotes from the conversation he says he had with Sir Mordaunt Wells who assured him he "deserved success in the higher grades of the Judicial Service;" but the fact stares me in the face whichever way I turn, that our Europeans, especially the merchants, prefer settling their disputes by arbitration rather than trouble Mr. Syed Hassan with them. Sir Mordaunt's compliment, I would moreover observe, is slightly equivocal: the Judge may deserve success, as every industrious man undoubtedly does; but will he achieve it? "There's the rub;" and I think Mr. Syed Hassan would have done better to omit my allusion to Sir Mordaunt Wells who, I understand, was quite astonished at being made to a certain extent the confidant of the Moonsiff's motives for embracing Christianity. The exceeding good-nature with which Sir Mordaunt seems to have listened to these things, coupled with Mr. Syed Hassan's admission that he is the author of certain "observations regarding Sir Mordaunt Wells," which have appeared in your columns and those of the *Bombay Guardian*—a production so excessively adulatory as to have prompted the Calcutta *Phœnix* to wonder if it had not been written in irony—accounts for the fulsomeness of that production. Surely, it could not have been written with the view of securing success for its author "in the higher grades of the Judicial Service!" However, I repeat, I arbour no feeling in the least degree inimical to Mr. Syed Hassan,—if I did, I should handle his extraordinary letter to you separately, and rejoice, like the man who only wished his adversary would write a book, that he has written this letter. I see he very considerately allowed you a Sunday and a Monday to peruse "some of his judgments"—the occupation (particularly on the Sabbath,) must have been highly diverting!

BOMBAY.

THE mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on the 16th instant, at 3 P. M.

DR. P. W. HOCKIN, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, has obtained a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

WE hear that it is in contemplation of Government to remove the head-quarters of the Tanna collectorate to Nassick. Tanna will only be a sub-collectorate.

MR. GORDON, the Collector of Tanna, is expected to arrive from Belgaum in the course of this month to assume charge of the collectorate of Tanna from Mr. E. P. Robertson.

CAPTAIN J. B. J. CLOSE, Executive Engineer of the Poona and Kirkee Divisions, and Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, have obtained a furlough to Europe for twenty months.

It is stated that Captain Hathway, of the Staff Corps, has been appointed Railway Magistrate on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line, to try criminal cases at Surat, Broach and Kaira, in addition to his duties as Assistant Resident at Baroda.

HIS HIGHNESS Punt Sachro, Chief of Bhore, and his suite, visited the Secretariate Departments on Saturday last, in company with Mr. Venayekrao Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government.

MR. BROUGHTON, General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, has a staff of European station masters from England, who will be employed on all the important sections of the line. In future natives will not be employed as station masters on the G. I. P. Railway line.

WE learn that Mr. C. Bayley, Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been appointed by Government a Justice of the Peace, and invested with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, to enable him to try cases where Europeans employed in that department are concerned.

WE understand that a series of lectures will be delivered by the Professors of the Elphinstone College every fortnight for the benefit of natives. The first of the series comes off to-morrow at 6 P. M. at the halls of the College, when Dr. Buhler will lecture on the Vedas in reference to the local state of the Hindoos."

A MEETING of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held in the American Mission Chapel, Jail Road, this evening at 7 P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. Fraser, Revd. G. Bowen, Mr. Duncan and other friends of the cause.

FROM the *Home News*, to hand by the *Feroze*, we learn that the missing boat of the *Royal Victoria*, from Sunderland to Calcutta, which had in it on leaving the ship the master and 13 men, has been driven ashore near Sumburgh Head with six dead bodies and two men alive on board. The rest of the men had been dropped overboard as they died.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens this day:—

Overture.—"L'Roi d'Yvetot"	Adam.
Selection Op.—"Dinorah"	Meyerbeer.
Waltz.—"Dream of the Rose"	Burkhardt.
Aria (Op.)—"La Traviata"	Verdi.
Quadrille—"Motor"	Strauss.
Galop—"Polytechnicker"	Kuhner.

THE following additional passengers proceed by the P. and O. Co's steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, to Aden and Suez, this day:—

For Aden.—Dr. and Mrs. Kearney and two children; and Captain Augbean.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain J. G. Gribble, which leaves our harbour this day carries on board 965½ chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Ceylon.—Mr. S. Moore.

For Melbourne.—Lieutenant Lawson; Mr. P. Kitley; and Mr. John Quillegan.

THE following passengers proceed by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Governor Higginson*, Captain G. M. Beyts, to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the English mail:—

Lieutenant and Mr. Ostrehan; Lieutenant Harrison; Lieutenant Bainbridge, Lieutenant Tyndall; Miss Mitchell; Mrs. McCombie and infant; and Captain and Mrs. Berthon.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.—We learn from Broach that Government having asked Dr. Hockins, the Superintending Surgeon of the Guzerat Division, to select a site for the hospital proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be built there, that officer visited the town last week for that purpose. We hear that the large and open space opposite the church and the present civil hospital has been selected by Dr. Hockins as the most eligible place for the institution. It is the same place on which Mr. Sorabjee proposed to build a hospital, and we believe, the Superintending Engineer has been requested to make out a plan and estimate for the building.

THE following merchants of Ahmedabad have subscribed the sums put against their names for the Relief Fund which has been established there, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the poor inhabitants of that locality, in consequence of the high price of provisions:—

Hon'ble Pemabhoy Hemabhoy	Rs.	15,000
Jesunbhoy Huthesing	"	10,000
Muguubhoy Curumchund	"	9,000
Purshotum Bulakeedass	"	5,000
Munsookbhoy Vukutchund	"	4,000
Behchur Ambaidass	"	3,000
Dulputbhoy Bugoobhoy	"	3,101
Chotabhoy Motichund	"	2,500
Khooshall Panachund	"	2,000
Veerchund Sobhagchund	"	2,000
Muncherjee Sorabjee	"	2,000
Tarachund Sobhag	"	1,800
Chotabhoy Jumnadass	"	1,500
Kuberdass Jadowjee	"	1,500
Ubhechund Panachund	"	1,200
Vuzbookun Heerachund	"	1,000
Lulloobhoy Panachund	"	2,000
Golabchund Sobhag	"	1,000
	Rs.	67,601

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUNKERSETT MEETING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the report of the meeting held on the 9th instant, to decide on the mode in which the towns fellows of the Shet Juggonath should show their appreciation of his worth, it is stated that a person named Heycock turned round and hissed in the face of a somewhat irate gentleman called Anstey. There is an old joke that where a learned man, after an oration, was hissed by his audience he turned round and observed—

"Laudatur ab his."

In the case above the same might have been said.

Our friend Sunkershet will be petrified when he finds himself turned into a stone Jug.

SCULPTOR.

CHEAP SMALL ARMS FOR SEPOYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The following suggestion will enable the Indian Government to save a few thousand rupees annually in supplying the native troops with arms:

There are in round numbers 80,000 European soldiers in the country whose Enfield rifles are condemned at a yearly average of ten per cent, owing to damage to the rifling, this occurs from rust eating into the flanges and leaving the chamber jugged or honeycombed, and therefore unsafe. The barrels thus condemned are thrown aside as useless.

If Government would cause the rifling, or flanges of these barrels to be reamed out on a lathe, 8,000 smooth-bore muskets, very slightly above the gauge at present in use with the sepoy army, would be available for distribution to ten native infantry regiments every year.

The diameter of the bore of an Enfield rifle is eleven, that of the new pattern sepoy musket thirteen-twentieths of an inch; in the former there is sufficient metal to admit of reaming out. The experiment is worth a trial even if it should be found necessary slightly to increase the gauge of sepoy's arms.

Hickmutghur, 12th March. SHRAPNELL.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is generally reported that the reform about to be introduced in the management of municipal affairs will be such as to alter the face of the present constitution completely; so far so good, and all the more so, because numbers of persons who have spoken to me about the coming event did so with pleasure. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to which of two propositions if carried out would be the most efficacious as a working agent, namely, one single Commissoner or three full time Commissoners.

For this full time Board of three to be really an effective body. Long winged minute writing ought to be put a stop, even by a *Legislative enactment if necessary!* In a word, correspondence of every kind should be reduced to the lowest possible extent; and if this render necessary the providing some men with other places, they can be put on out-door work where any number of people might be employed advantageously; for it is *there* that a large staff is necessary and not at the desk, where, as I am informed, there are too many already.

If any order is to be sent, any replies to be given, any requisition to be made, let the matter (as the three Commissioners will daily be in office) be talked over, and what is decided reduced to writing by one of them, and signed by all three, and the thing is done without any circumlocution. In all petty matters verbal orders to subordinates will suffice, so long as two members are agreed. By this means some hundreds of rupees a month will be saved. I would strongly suggest that the committee now sitting on municipal matters look into the internal economy of municipal establishments as well as the constitution of those who govern them.

12th March. YANKEE DOODLE.

SPORTING.

THE lotteries on the races of to-day's Gymkhana will be held at twelve o'clock noon in a tent which has been pitched for the occasion on the old Gymkhana ground.

By the kind permission of the Commanding Officer, the Band of H. M's. 28th Regiment will be present during the sports.

The races will commence at 4 o'clock punctually.

SIND.

TROOPS FROM THE UPPER INDUS.—We announced the other day that the party of invalids and others *en route* from the Punjab to England *via* this port, who embarked at Muknud on the 3rd ultimo, were detained several days after leaving that station by the shallowness of the water. We now learn from our Dera Ishmail Khan correspondent that as late as the 26th ultimo they had not reached that place, which is only 109 miles from Muknud. We are further informed that the men and their families on board the *Chenab* and flat *Mooltan* suffered much from want of provisions during several days they were on the sand. It appears that the stores taken up by the steamer to Muknud for the use of the troops were nearly all consumed by the crew, in consequence of the *Chenab* having been sent up too soon, reaching Muknud on the 21st December and waiting there for the Peshawur Valley party until the 3rd of February. Very little if anything in the shape of supplies could be scraped up about Muknud. We trust that the party will not be long coming down from Dera Ishmail Khan, and that they will reach Kurrachee in time to embark before April.—*Sindian, Mar. 5.*

EUROPEAN NURSES.

(From the Sindian.)

WE refer our readers—especially those in military life—to the very important order His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has just issued, providing for the entertainment of none but European nurses to attend upon soldiers' wives in time of sickness. We flatter ourselves we have not been a little instrumental in bringing to His Excellency's knowledge the shameful state of things as it hitherto existed in this respect in European corps serving in India. It was in December last only that we pointed out even a grosser impropriety that the employment of native nurses namely, that of deputing *native male "dressers"* to wait upon European females whom sickness had driven into hospital. The cases we then alluded to and of which we were eye-witness were, we trust, isolated and exceptional ones, but Sir Hugh Rose, to do away with the possibility even of such a shameful violation of common decency occurring again, has most wisely gone a step farther and ordered that none but European nurses of the best character shall attend upon European women in military hospitals. We knew at the time we were writing that His Excellency would take prompt notice of the exposé we were making, in the same manner as we have every reason to believe he had theretofore done in other instances in which we had deemed it our duty to bring certain abuses in the service to his notice and of which he could not have possibly received intimation unless from one whom circumstances had placed in a position to see for himself

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what was going on, and like the observant "Cap'n Cuttle," "make a note on't."

We would beg to suggest to His Excellency another evil, and not a trivial one either, connected with female hospitals in those stations where the climate requires the entertainment of a punkah establishment. We have ourselves seen beings which we cannot but call brutes of coolies, with the scantiest possible shred of garment upon them without being totally naked, squatted in the midst of a female hospital, pulling the punkahs, whilst several women were lying in their sick beds, some of them under such circumstances as to make it even unpleasant for a medical practitioner to be present. The defective construction of the wards can form no excuse for this abominable intrusion upon the privacy of suffering women, because any number of native females may be had to do the work of punkah-coolies, as can be proved by the shoals of them who eagerly not only accept but court employment about the single men's barracks. None but females should be allowed to pull punkahs in a female hospital, and none but men in barracks. The reasons for following this method are too obvious to need comment.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—March 12th.

Beatty, Assistant Surgeon T. B., Medical Service, on duty, from Malligaum.
Thompson, Surgeon Major M., Staff, to join, from Ahmedabad.
O'Kelly, Paymaster, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—March 12th.

Barron, Lieutenant H., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Brown, Lieut. Colonel, G. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Quinlan, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Colley, Colonel, 33rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Kearney, Assistant Surgeon, J., Medical, to join, to Aden.
Stock, Lieut. Colonel, Adjutant General, on duty, to Poona.
Castell, Captain R. J., 4th Rifles, on duty, to Nargaum.
Sandwith, Major, Deputy Judge Advocate General, P. D. A., on sick leave, to England.
Bartholomue, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Sattara.
O'Kelly, Pay Master, 17th Lancers, to rejoin to Secunderabad.
Dalzel, Assistant Surgeon, W. F. B., 2nd Regiment, on sick leave, to Europe.
Colledge, Lieutenant, J. C. I. Horse, on leave, to Europe.
Channer, Lieut., G. N., Bengal Army, on sick leave, to Europe.
LeCocq, Captain, H., Royal Artillery on leave, to Kirkee.
Hutchinson, Lieut., R. C., 1st Punjaub Cavalry, on sick leave, to Europe.
Hokin Deputy Inspector General, [illegible] W., Medical Department, on leave, to Europe.

GARRISON ORDERS.—March 12.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, c.b.,

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Ensign Murray, Adjutant of the General Depot, from 14th to 23rd March, to proceed to Poona on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 12th March.

Lieutenant Luckbarott is appointed Assistant Inspector of Musketry, to H. M.'s 109th Regiment, with effect from the 24th February 1864.

The undermentioned Officers has obtained leave of absence:—

44th Regiment.—Lieutenant R. Y. Foley from 15th April to 14 July 1864, on private affairs.

The following Medical appointment is made:—

Surgeon Major Mahaffy to be Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Kurrachee, vice Sanderson, deceased.

Surgeon Major Mahaffy will remain in Medical charge of the 103rd Foot until relieved.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Chumkunnee, 18th February.

It is hereby notified that the Government have ruled that an Officer who has passed in Hindoostanee may be appointed Interpreter to a British Regiment in which a Hindoostanee class is maintained, and for which no properly qualified Interpreter is available; and that even in cases where the Officer officiating as Interpreter shall not be fully qualified, the Moonshee allowance is not to be retrenched, provided a Moonshee be kept up for the instruction of any Hindoostanee class which may exist in the Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion;

72nd Foot.—Ensign Walter Frederick Kelsey to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Macaulay, who retires. Dated the 16th February 1864.

Head Quarters, Camp Chumkunnee, 19th February.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain A. T. Armstrong, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command and Squadron Officer.

[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. W. Glasse, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in command and Wing Officer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
12	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat March 11.
..	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat March 11.
13	Euphrates (s)	Day	Kurrachee Mar. 11.
..	J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat March 12.
..	Feroze (s)	Burnes	Aden March 4.
..	King of Algeria	Curphey	Liverpool Nov. 5.
..	Alabama	Hellenbrook	Moulmein Jany. 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
12	T. E. Lemon	Rainey	New York.
13	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Varavul and Porebunder.
	Sir Hugh Rose	Swanson	Calcutta.
	Rahamanee	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Souvenir	Lossener	Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Pinhey, and two children; and 178 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Dr. M. Thompson; Mr. W. Laidlaw; Mr. and Mrs. Clair; and 141 natives.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Euphrates*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Miss Spencer; Major Clerk; Mr. Parkes; Mrs. Skules; Major Davidson; Hurjeeram Jeram; Mr. Bancroft; Dr. and Mrs. Baevte; Mr. Comber; and K. Hajeebhoy.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac* from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Cohen; Mr. W. Sowerby; Mr. C. C. Peanel Mr. Morarity, and 128 natives.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze* from Aden—Capt. Cowley, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Predeaux; 3 Native Officers; 222 Rank and File, belonging to H. M.'s 15th Regiment N. I. 33 Followers; 103 Women; and children; one Serjeant Royal Artillery wife and two children and four distressed seamen.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *T. E. Lemon*, to New York.—Captain and Mrs. Crowell, and a child.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:—

The P. and O. Co's Steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, bound to Aden and Suez.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, J. G. Gribble, bound to China.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Anonyma*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone* for Surat.
Steamer *Taptee* for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 12th March, 1864.

London.

Havering.—70 bags coffee, 285 cwt., Ward and Warland; 105 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee.

Liverpool.

Anonyma.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

Tomogonops.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraj & Co.; 338 bales wool, 704 cwt., Govinjee Cullianjee.

Adriatic.—234 bales wool, 702 cwt., [illegible] Gopall; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Vusunjee [illegible]

Celestial Empire.—[illegible] Merwanjee Framjee & Co.; [illegible] 5 qauts. 4 lbs. W. & A. Graham & Co.

Thomas Seddon.—250 bales cotton, [illegible] cwt., D. and M. Pursotumdass & Co.; [illegible] Woomeroy Mooljee [illegible] Goddon & Co.; [illegible] Nixon [illegible] Merbit and Co. *Eagle* [illegible] Cullianjee Jetha [illegible]; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Mahandram Ramjus.

War Cloud.—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] cwt., [illegible] Jamsetjee Bhan[illegible]

Euxine.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Palinurus.—240 bales cotton, 840 cwt., Ghellabhoy Heerjee and Co.; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee & Co.

Holsberg.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., D. & M. Pursotumdass & Co.

Protector.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Teerbhovundass Jugjeevun.

Baron Macauly.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Ebramjee Ramjee.

Orion.—225 bales cotton, 675 cwt., Caujee Girdhur; 175 bales wool, 585 cwt., Annundjee Samjee.

Lady Clarendon.—315 bales wool, 945 cwt., Bhugwandass Samuldass; 208 bales wool, 624 cwt., Namedass Ludha.

Flower of the Forest.—80 bales wool, 240 cwt., Sewjee Nanjee & Co.

East.—350 bales coiryarn, 89 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs., Thackersey Hurridass.

Belgravia.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Purshotum Tessy; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Teerbhovundass Jugjeevun, 78 bales cotton, 343 cwt., Petamber Roognath; 53 bales cotton 185½ cwt. Morarjee Cursondass.

Golden Dream.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Dyall Khimjee.

Kildare.—109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Preston.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurry Bhimjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—338 pieces E. teeth, 13 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., Abadeen Budroodin; 200 bundles Ooplate, 175 cwt. 2 qrs. Ebram Moordin & Co.; 596 Pieces E. teeth, 30 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. Doovarkadass Vusunjee & Co.; 10½ chests Malva opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy; 26 packages raisins, 50 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.; 13 packages almonds 35 cwt., Lalljee Dossa; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ranchund Mahanundram; 23 chests, M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalwck & Co.; 2 packages ganja, 61 maunds, Visram; Ebram; 1 box ghee, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., 1 parcel cardamoms, B. Camna; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood, & Co.; 34 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Goculbhoy Mulchund; 1 box pearls, Abadin Budroodin, & Co.; 23 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Durumsy Poonjabhoy; 1 pot sandalwood oil, 27 lbs. 1 package Goa cocum, 1 cwt., Byramjee Heerjee; 39½ M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen & Co.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case sample of cotton, James Dixon.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachand Ramchund; 6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hoocumchund.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—81 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Edaljee; 27 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

Pegasus—250 bales cotton, 873 cwt., Kursundass Madhowdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 75 cwt., Megjee Mooljee & Co.

Queen of the Seas—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Cimber—1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., S. Lisboa & Co.

Myrtle.—300 bales wool, 90 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungalee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—400 bags surseseed, 600 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Bosphorus.—1200 bags Linseed, 1800 cwt., Chuturbhoy Assaria & Co.

Golden Empire—75 bales cotton, 244½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

City of Benares—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muljee Ruttonsey; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., J. Seigfred & Co.

Ellen Bates—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Culianjee Petamber.

Africa.—80 bales coir yarn, 200 cwt., Runchore Moorarjee.

Havre.

Intimes—52 chests olibanum 111 cwt. and 1 qr., Moorarjee Poonjah.

New York.

Inconstant—50 bales coir yarn 106½ cwt. Megjee Mooljee & Co.

Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Bombay work, James Dickson; 25 cases sundries, James Dickson.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—March 4, *Joven Luis*, Lee, from Galle 6th February; *Cambridge*, Walder from Liverpool 2nd October; *Eranee*, Swinsciow, from Bombay 22nd January; 5, *Shah Jehan*, Jenkins, from Bombay 26th January, touched at Cannanore 6th February; *Arracan*, Boon, from Moulmein 27th February; *Penang*, *Pius IX*, *Persian*, and *Empress of India*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—March 5, Dutch Barque *Columbine*, J. E. Kok, from Colombo 23rd February; Barque *Fairlie*, J. Stewart, from Calingapatam. 6, Ship *Belgravia*, P. Robb, from Penang 20th February. 6, Barque *Pedestrian*, passed off from North to South. 7, Barque *Geronde*, B. Barbeyron, from Cocanada. French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Captain Jeheune, from Calcutta 3rd instant.

Departures.—March 6, Steamer *Golden Fleece*, G. E. Bird, to London via the Cape of Good Hope. 6, Steamer *Soane*, J. Ramage in tow with Brig *Flat Calcutta*, J. Stone to Kurrachee. 7, Ship *Winterthur*, W. S. L. Stewart, to Ganjam. French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Jehenue to Galle via Pondicherry. Ship *Atalanta*, J. G. Ballingate, is London. Ship *Hornet*, W. H. Peron to London.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....£2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds) ....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China, To Clyde, To Hull ... } No offers.
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

The continued absence of arrivals, the large clearances, and the receipt of much more favorable advices from England regarding the position of cotton, these circumstances induced great firmness on the part of shipmasters and consignees, and with a moderate business doing, greatly restricted by the daily advancing demands of holders, rates commenced to advance, and although at first the demand run upon ships ready to receive cargo next month, yet a considerable business has been done for ready shipment. But it should be borne in mind that nearly every order that has been taken out has been on speculation, and although we are quite prepared to see rates still further advance should the incoming mail due on Tuesday bring favorable accounts of cotton. Yet there is a very large amount of tonnage due and overdue (nearly 62,000 tons register), and although nearly all these vessels will upon arrival have cargoes to discharge which will occupy them nearly three weeks, we have no doubt they will cause a depressing influence upon the market so that we are inclined to think the rates now offered will not be obtainable three or four weeks hence.

For Liverpool.—On Monday a good demand for tonnage sprung up and £3 5s. was paid by the *City of Benares*, 697 tons, forming one of the *City* line of Packets, but there is always a rush to engage room in these ships, and although £3 to £3 5s. are even now the highest rates obtainable by other ships, yet £3 10s. was paid by the above named vessel. The *Myrtle*, 781 tons, *Queen of the Seas*, 1337 tons, *Robroy*, 832 tons, *Thomas Seddon*, 1197 tons, and *William Chandler*, 841 tons, also obtained £3 5s. for ready cotton. The *Uncas*, 1394 tons, and *Concordia*, 972 tons, of doubtful class, engaged cotton for shipment next month at £2-12-6. The *Adriatic*, 824 tons, *Marietta*, 1193 tons, *Edmund Graham*, 1094 tons, *Frenchman*, 1156 tons, *Bosphorus*, 1340 tons, have engaged cotton for next month's shipment at £3-5-0, and the *Anonyma*, 898 tons, a new iron ship, obtained £3-7-6 to £3-10-0 for March and April loading. We quote seeds at £2-5-0 and with difficulty obtainable at that rate.

For London.—Sympathising with Liverpool rates are improving. The *Havering*, 845 tons, engaged cotton at £3-2-6, and the Aberdeen clipper *Rowena*. 1169 tons, obtained £3-5-0 for small lots of coffee and cotton.

For Havre.—The *Caroline Agnes*, 510 tons, gets a cargo of cotton at £3-7-6 and short lay-days.—*Bombay Saturday Review, March 12.*

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 2 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	......	3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	......	12 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	94 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[Trs. Bks. clos. 85 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	......	17½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700.pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	[illegible]	......	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	[illegible]	......	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
" Loan 1835-36	[illegible]
" Loan 1842-43	[illegible]
" Loan 1854-55	[illegible]
New Five per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	109

PRICE SCURRENT (10th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	613 to 615
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	592 to 595
New Oomravuttee	"	545 to 550
Old Compta, (ready.)	"	505 to 510
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	560 to 565
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	535 to 540
New Veeravul	"	550 to 555
New Khandeish	"	530 to 535
New Poratchee	"	560 to 570
New Accote	"	575 to 580
New Mangalore	"	570 to 580
New Hinghunghaut	"	615 to 620

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,442½.

SEEDS—		per cwt.
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6 3 to 6 4
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	37 to 38 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Paid-up Capital.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight..........2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..........2s. 0⅜d. "
Sight..........1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. "
3 Do. Do...... ,, 2-53 ,, "
Sight.........., 2-48 ,, "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.......... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.......... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Byramjee Hormusjee. Cama, Esq.
Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.

Auditors.
Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in India, 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office......London. | Branch Office......Edinburgh.
Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Remittance.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool..........Do. do.
Manchester..........Do. do.
Scotland..........The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland..........The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.......... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.......... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d.
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d.
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d.
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d.
On Demand (Head Office).......... at 2s. 0¼d.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
On demand ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0d. "
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11⅞d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for 3 months .... 10 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. .... 4 " "
Do. 12 do. .... 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Head Office, Bombay. Capital One Million Sterling. Paid-up Capital Six Hundred Thousand. Reserve One Hundred Thousand.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends there of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુબાઇ તરેડીંગ એનડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons.

Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—Established in 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

Exchange.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.......... at 2s. 1½d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 1 d. "
3 " .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 " .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 " .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Remittance.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.......... ½ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ½ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

Head Office, 80, King William Street, London, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

Court of Directors.

Chairman.
William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.
Deputy Chairman.
Francis William Russell, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
Harry Borrodaile, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways.)
Archibald Boyd, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
William Dent, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
William Mackinnon, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
Thomas Williams, Esq., (Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
John Thornton, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
George Worms Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.
William Dent, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. Edmund Anderdon, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. Craig, Esq.

In India.
Neale, Porter, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.
Bombay..........A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
Kurrachee......R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
Agents at Calcutta and Madras.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

Discounts and Loans.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

Deposits.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—

Repaybie on Demaud, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 " at 5 " "
12 " at 6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

2000 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
1000 " " Shirtings.
1500 " " Mulls.
1500 " " Jacconets.
500 " " Domestics.

An invoice of fancy goods, consisting of Black Trunks, Brussel and Cloth Bags, Plate and Emery Powder, Watch and Money Boxes, fancy Watch Stands, Double Achromatic Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, with Glass and Sunshades, Patent Indian Rubber Knife Boards.

A Case of superior Concertinas.
7 Pictures, in Gilt Frames.
10 Casks Sulphate of Copper.
100 Kegs White Paint.
100 Kegs Red Paint.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Moorar Poonjee the first purchaser, by order of Thucker Ruttonsey Mooljee.

13 Bales 2000 Pieces Grey Madapollams, 3 lbs.

AT 3 P. M.

At the Carnac Bunder.
20,000 Fire Bricks.
221 Cast Iron Fire Bars.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c.

On account and at the risk of Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy, the first purchaser.

W. H. 3026-57—12 Bales 600 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Cotton Green, Colaba, in Paraj Lowjee's Depot on account of the underwriters:—

35 Bales Kurrachee Cotton, damaged by salt water.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
A GIG.

A Splendid Gig, with Screw Propeller, 27 feet long, 5½ feet broad, stands unrivalled for speed, Teak-built and Copper-fastened, with Oars, Rollocks, Awnings, &c. Can be seen any day between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m., near the Apollo Bunder. Apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 14th March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following goods:—

22 Dozens Steel Spectacles.
60 Exminister Superior Rugs.
37 Electro-plated Cruet Frames, 4 Bottles each.
20 Mahogany Cases of Cutlery, 50 pieces in each.
1 Superior 10 cwt. Patent Weighing Machine.
6 Dozen 2 feet Boxwood Rulers.
6 Do. do Slide Joiner, do.
24 Do. Brass Long Neck Beer Cocks.
3 Cases Percussion Caps.
1 Do. of Wedgewood Vases, Goglets and Jugs, &c.
100 Boxes of Superior Candles 6 in a lb.
A few Cases of American 8-Day and Daily Clocks, Gothic and Tudor shape.
7 Dozen Thermometers, in Tin Cases.
12 Do. Eye Protectors.
200 Large and Small Looking Glasses in Mahogany Frames.
A few Gold and Gilt Watch Guards and Albert Chains.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A serviceable Palanqueen Shape Office Shigram, with a Dun coloured powerful Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 550.—Apply to the undersigned.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 12 Catty Boxes.

Twenty thousand best Manilla No. 2 Cigars, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500 each.

Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finished) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.

1-16 inch large screw Jack with Driver.
5-6 do. small do. do.
Few sets of plated-mounted Carriage Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT FORT GEORGE BARRACKS

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at his residence, Fort George, the property of an Officer, proceeding to England, consisting of Plate, Plated Glass, and Crockeryware, Lamps, Pictures Medical and other Books, Blackwood Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chest of Drawers, Cots, Teapoys, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other useful Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A light Office Shigram with serviceable Horse and Harness complete.

The property is now on view.

Terms Cash.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings—price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.

Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 137,672 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards ½ by ⅜ by 6¾, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

"Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ⅛ to 10 percent.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

ELECTRO PLATE FOR SALE.

4	Dish covers of sizes.
4	Hot Water side dishes.
12	Table Spoons.
12	" Forks.
12	Desert Spoons.
12	" Forks.
12	Tea Spoons.
6	Egg Do.
6	Salt Do.
1	Soup Ladle.
1	Sugar Spoon.
1	Do. Tongs.
1	Sugar Basin.
1	Do. Do. lined with Blue glass.
1	Toast Rack.
2	Pair of Candlesticks with fruited Shades and Stars.
2	Pair of English Blankets.
1	Very large sized handsome dining table cover.

THE above are all *quite new*, and are offered for sale because the owner is about to leave Bombay. Price for the lot Rupees 600. Apply for particulars to PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, Adolphi Hotel, where the Articles can be seen.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigots and Fancel Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER SHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA and PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland.*

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Curls in human hair.
The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.
Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
Colored Chintz and Jacconets.
Rich Black and White Glace Silks.
Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Fine French Muslins.
Colored French Lawns.
White Brilliants "Dorias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and sprigged Grenadine
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chiniz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses
White Spanish Lace Burnouses.
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.
Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
Valenceinnes Lace Insertion and Edging.
Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.
Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.
Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.
The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset. for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.
Black and White Bonnet Caps
Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.
Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.
White Silk Stockings.
White Wreaths with Bouquettes.
Colored ditto in great variety.
Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.
A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.
White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
Fancy Birds and Butterflys.
Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.
Tortose shell Combs.
White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety
Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.
Black velvet ribbons.
Goffered Braid and Gimps.
Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered ribbon ruches.
Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.
Black Moire Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or on notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NOTICE. The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.

JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of..........	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest..........	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds......	"	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed..........	"	20,000

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

Directors.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

London.

William Bevan, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.
W. Lyall, Esq.
W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
John Ogle, Esq.
Rowand Ronald, Esq.
E. G. Tinker, Esq.
Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

Liverpool.—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

Glasgow.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.
John P. Kidsten, Esq.
Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
James Motton, Esq.
Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John H. Watt, Esq.

Underwriters.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

Directors.

Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)
Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq., (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphrey, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peck Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchants.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 1st January, 1864

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